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3D SERIES

GENERAL JOHN H. KNAPP, THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER OF FORT MADISON, IOWA.

BY HENRY E. KNAPP, MENOMONIE, WIS.

On May 30, 1791, there was born in Goshen, Orange, New York, to Jabez and Hannah Holly Knapp, a son whom they named John Holly. He was the sixth of ten children, eight of whom were daughters. As a young man he learned the saddle maker's trade. During the War of 1812 he served as Lieutenant in Captain F. Tuthill's Company of New York State Militia from September 8 to December 12, 1814.

On January 21, 1813, he was united in marriage with Harriet Seely of Orange county, New York, where the Seely family has been prominent for over a hundred years. About 1818 they moved to Elmira, New York, living first in that part of the town south of the Chemung river, which was called Southport. They soon moved across the river to Newtown, as the main part of Elmira was then called. He engaged in merchandising, having a store in Newtown in 1819. He built a grist mill on Seely Creek near Bulkhead in 1820 and was one of the directors of the bridge company incorporated for the purpose of building the first bridge across the Chemung river at what is now Lake street.

He was Brigadier General of the New York State Militia, and was familiarly known as General Knapp. He joined Union Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M. (now 95), receiving the Master's degree April 25, 1823. He joined Elmira Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, in 1825, his signature to the by-laws appearing on December 21, 1825, the only place it is known to exist.

He was largely interested in Blossburg coal properties, and was one of the persons named in an act of the New York legislature, April 9, 1823, organizing The Tioga Coal and Iron Mining & Manufacturing Co. He moved to Blossburg about 1825 and managed the coal mining of the company until cheated out of his interest by a man he had supposed was his friend. At Blossburg he built a large hotel and a store, both of which he conducted until he left in the fall of 1830 for the West. He went via Penn Yan and Buffalo to the Mississippi River, and down that stream to New Orleans, where he spent two winters as manager of a large saddle manufactory.

He returned up the river early in the spring of 1832 and went as far north as the boats ran, probably to Fort Snelling. When passing the site of old Fort Madison, which had been built in 1808 and destroyed in 1813, he was much pleased with the location, which has often been described as the most beautiful on the river.

Not having seen another site that pleased him so well he ascertained from the steamboat captain, who knew almost everyone and everything along the river, that Augustus Horton, then living on the large island a few miles down the river, had made some sort of a claim to the land where the old fort had stood, but had not taken possession or lived there. He bought this claim of Horton, took possession at once and began the erection of the first building in the new Fort Madison. In the meantime he went up the river, took part in the Black Hawk War and was at Rock Island when the treaty was made. The building he erected in 1832 was located on the bank of the river just below where Morrison's Plow works now stand.

This he utilized as an Indian supply store until he sold it to Judge Cutler. He went to Quincy late in the fall of 1832 and spent the winter with his cousin Nathaniel Knapp, who was keeping a hotel.

He returned to Ft. Madison early in the spring of 1833, accompanied by Nathaniel Knapp, who also settled there. The same spring there came and settled Peter Williams, J.

Horton, Augustus Horton, Richard Chaney, Aaron White and Zack Hawkins.

In 1835 he built a residence of hewed logs utilizing for it one of the stone chimneys of the old fort. The old well of the fort was still there. This he cleaned out and it has been in use ever since. During the time that elapsed before he sent for his family he had with him as cook, William Smoot, whom he brought from New Orleans. He also built a new store in front of the fort site, not far from his house, and here as in the first store he had a nice trade with the Sac and Fox Indians. Black Hawk was a frequent customer and Keokuk an occasional one, the latter being the principal chief of the Sac and Foxes.

In August, 1835, the Knapp family left Blossburg, Pa., to join the General in their new home. They went via Penn Yan, New York, where the oldest daughter was living with her husband, Joseph C. Douglass, (a threshing machine maker) and their children, George, two and a half years old and Mary, aged one year, who accompanied Mrs. Knapp to the west. At Buffalo Mrs. Knapp and daughter Elizabeth took passage on a boat for Chicago, where they awaited the coming of the others, who drove all the way in a wagon drawn by a good team of horses. The Knapp family which made the trip consisted of Mrs. Harriet Seely Knapp and daughters, Almeda Ann (Mrs. Douglass), aged twenty-two, Elizabeth, eighteen, and sons, Jonas, aged fourteen and John, ten years. The oldest son, William, remained with his uncle, Benaiah Seely, in Orange, New York.

On October 8th they reached the Mississippi at Spillman's Ferry, now Dallas, Illinois, then followed the river a few miles to what is now Appanoose, where they stayed over night at the house of Aaron White, who owned and operated a flat boat ferry propelled by oars, on which next morning they were ferried over the "Father of Waters". They landed near Black Hawk Heights and after traveling an hour or so over a rough trail reached their new home in Fort Madison, Friday, October 9, 1835. They had made a quick trip, being only six weeks enroute.

In 1835-6 General Knapp built a large hotel near his residence. It could accommodate about fifty guests with rooms and had an assembly room about twenty by forty feet in size. It was named Madison House, and was the first hotel built there. Another was built about the same time by Nathaniel Knapp, who named his hotel Washington House. Both hotels prospered for travel soon became heavy. As many as one hundred teams sometimes stood in line on the Illinois shore waiting to cross on the flatboat ferry. This was very slow work as only two teams could cross at one time and consequently they had often to wait more than a day. General Knapp also built a stable to hold twenty-four horses and then a lean-to addition for twelve more, and this was often full of the teams of emigrants.

In June, 1835, General Knapp, assisted by Nathaniel Knapp, laid out the town of Fort Madison. As there was some question as to the title of the land the Government relocated the town in 1840 on the same lot lines, and the titles to these lots came from the United States direct.

During these early days the First Dragoons U. S. A. were stationed at Fort Des Moines, now Montrose, and the officers were frequent visitors with General Knapp. Among them were General Brown, General Parrott and Lieutenant Robert E. Lee (later General in C. S. A.) Among the other visitors were Black Hawk and his son Nes-se-as-kuk, who was about the age of Jonas and John Knapp, and liked to come and play with them. Black Hawk liked to talk with the General, but did not often condescend to talk with the boys, though occasionally he would take notice of them and tell them of the arts of hunting game and relate stories of the chase and of war. He was not averse to coming around to the back door and asking for food.

In January 2, 1837, a reception and New Year's ball was given in the Madison House to General John H. Knapp. While attending this he caught cold and died two days later of quinsy. His grave and monument are in the southeast corner of the cemetery at Fort Madison. He was the first buried there.

The year 1837 was disastrous to the Knapp family. On July 13th, Nathaniel Knapp was killed by Hendershot at Bentonsport* and Joseph S. Douglass, a son-in-law, died in November of typhoid fever.

For a few months after the death of the General, his son-in-law, Joseph S. Douglass, managed the Madison House, and on his death Mrs. Knapp rented it to Lorenzo Bullard who kept it until he moved to Menomonie, Wis., in 1845; then it was run a year or two by Mr. Cope, after which it was sold to Daniel McConn for four thousand dollars.

After the death of the General, Mrs. Knapp and sons, Jonas and John, lived a short time on the farm of her son-in-law, Judge Henry Eno, just out of town, while a house was being built on the farm the General had entered, one and a half miles west of Fort Madison. As soon as the house was ready they moved into it and lived there many years. Jonas bought out the interest of his mother and brother John and still owns the farm. After her sons, Jonas and John, were married, Mrs. Knapp spent part of her time with each and with her daughter Mrs. Douglass until 1863, after which date she made her home with her son John at Menomonie, Wis. where she died Feb. 28, 1884, at the ripe old age of ninety-two years and eight days.

*—This tragedy was one of the most noted in early southeastern Iowa. The following letter from Harriet Knapp, widow of Nathaniel Knapp to her brother-in-law, Samuel Knapp, gives the details as she received them, and other family matter.—Editor.

Fort Madison, Aug. 29, 1837.

Dear Brother.—I received your letter three days ago but I have not been able to write before. Myself and children are well at present but, Samuel, how shall I tell you that your brother is dead. He was stabbed by one Hendershot. Nathaniel went to Des Moines river to take some horses. Son Charles was with him. When coming home they stopped at a house where there was not any chairs. Nathaniel who sat on the bed would not move as soon as Hendershot wanted him to, and he stabbed Nathaniel to the heart. He lived one hour. It was on the 13th of July. I have three more children; the oldest we call Mary; the other Eliza; the boy, born August 10th, is three weeks old and I call him Nathaniel.

HARRIET KNAPP.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF IOWA.

BY C. C. STILES.

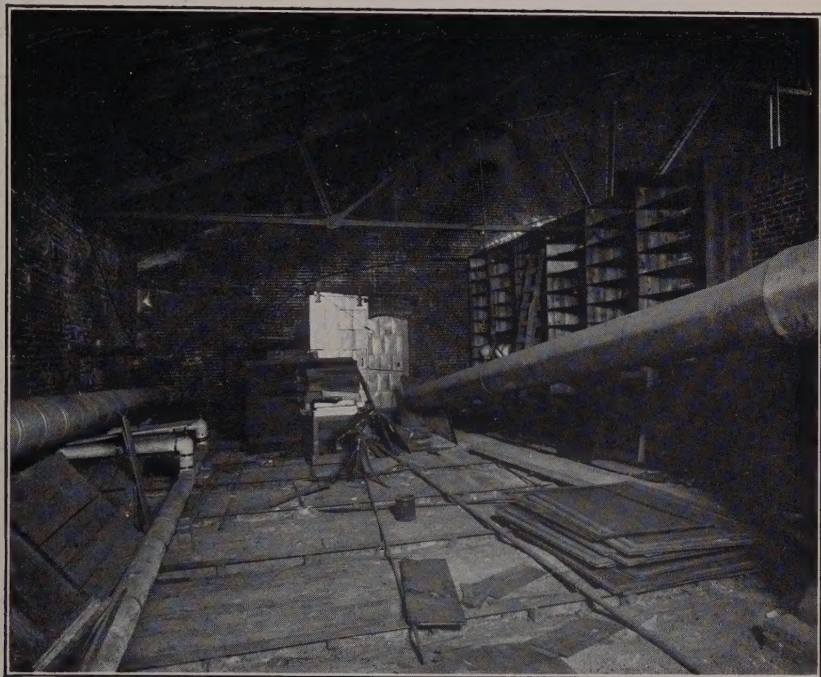
SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

The matter of establishing a Hall of Public Archives for the care and preservation of the archives of the State of Iowa had been frequently agitated by Charles Aldrich, founder and curator of the State Historical Department, Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh, of the Iowa State University, Judge Horace E. Deemer, of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and other men of prominence in the State. In the ANNALS OF IOWA, April, 1901, Mr. Aldrich points out the necessity for and strongly urges the establishment of a Hall of Public Archives, also in his Biennial reports for the State Historical Department in 1901 and 1905 he reinforces his former suggestions.

The Thirty-first General Assembly of the State of Iowa passed the following:

AN ACT providing for the care and permanent preservation of the public archives, and making an appropriation therefor:

Section 1. That for the care and preservation of the public archives the state library and historical department of Iowa are hereby given the custody of all the original public documents, papers, letters, records and other official manuscripts of the State executive and administrative departments, offices or officers, councils, boards, bureaus and commissions, ten years after the date or current use of such public documents, papers, letters, records or other of-



A Capitol garret from which was removed a confused mass of materials embracing all data concerning the erection of the new capitol; all population schedules census of 1870 and early records of a number the State Departments.

ficial manuscripts. Provided, that the executive council shall have the power and authority to order the transfer of such records or any part thereof at any time prior to the expiration of the limit of ten years hereinbefore provided or to retain the same in the respective offices beyond such limit according as in the judgment of the council the public interest or convenience may require.

Sec. 2. That the several state executive and administrative departments, officers or offices, councils, boards, bureaus and commissioners, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the state library and historical department, such of the public archives as are designated in Section one (1) of this act, except such as in the judgment of the executive council should be longer retained in the respective offices.

Sec. 3. That the state library and historical department is hereby authorized and directed to receive such of the public archives and records as are designated in section (1) of this act and provide that the same be properly arranged, classified, labeled, filed and calendared.

Sec. 4. That for the care and permanent preservation by the state library and historical department of the public archives hereinbefore designated, the executive council is hereby authorized and directed to provide, furnish and equip such room or rooms in the historical, memorial and art building (now in process of erection) as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of this act, and the room or rooms thus provided for shall be known as the hall of public archives.

Sec. 5. That for carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any monies in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum for three years to be expended under the direction of the board of trustees of the State Library and Historical Department.

Approved April 10, A. D. 1906.

The trustees of the State Library and Historical Department assigned the work to Dr. Benjamin F. Shambaugh of the State University of Iowa, who spent the first year in investigation and preliminary work, which he reported in full in two reports, September 18, 1906, and May 11, 1907. These were published by the State Historical Department at Des Moines.

The Thirty-second General Assembly increased the appropriation and placed the supervision of the work and the disbursement of the appropriation under the direction of the

Executive Council instead of the Board of Trustees of the State Library and Historical Department. The general supervision of the work under the Executive Council was given Mr. A. H. Davison, its secretary, who devised our system of cleaning and filing. The writer was employed by the Executive Council in September, 1907, since which time he has had direction of the classification, arrangement, etc.

A great deal of the old material at the Capitol was found covered with dust, with packages broken open and papers scattered. In some instances they were ready to crumble to pieces. This was caused mainly by storage in hot, unventilated vaults and by frequent shifting into any available nook to give space for new material. During the session of the Thirty-fourth General Assembly, I was called to the Capitol to inspect some material found in one of the garrets. Investigation was extended to all the garrets and a dray load of valuable documents was removed to the Archives Department. Among them were the earlier records of the commission which built the present Capitol. There were all the plans, tracings, blue prints, etc., of the Capitol and the Historical building, the earlier records of the Agricultural Department, Geological Department, Railroad Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Instruction, population schedules of the census of Iowa, etc., etc. These were from earlier, sometimes obsolete offices, had cumbered the present offices, and were "in the way" until "stored away."

In classifying the material I find thousands of valuable documents are missing. A large number of them have been destroyed, some by fire. The original manuscripts of others, such as reports, messages, etc., I have observed in my experience in subordinate situations in State offices, have gone to the printer for copy and when returned have been thrown into the waste basket. In some cases original papers instead of copies were delivered to the public when a call was made for them. A great many were scattered or lost by the several removals from one Capitol to another. Many of the documents supposed to be lost are now being found scattered among the different offices. Hundreds of these are returned to the

offices where they originated and to which they belong. While classifying the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, in the office of Secretary of State, I found the original manuscripts of the minutes and journals missing. I have since found them among materials from the office of Auditor of State.

All manuscripts and records are retained in the Archives Department. The printed materials are turned over to the Library and Historical Department.

All manuscript materials are treated in the following manner: They are thrown, first, into main divisions, for the office in which we are working. Then the actual work of classification begins. The papers are next all read and placed under proper divisions. Where possible many of these divisions are combined. Each division is then taken up separately and subdivided by subjects until the lowest subdivision is reached. They are then arranged in alphabetical order.

Next they are unfolded, dusted, repaired, cleaned with a wet sponge, pressed out flat between blotters and placed in heavy tag board folders, similar to those for vertical filing. These folders are legal size, with an index upon one of the inner pages. When properly labeled, these folders are placed in boxes made of binders' board, cloth-covered and dust-proof, and the boxes and bound records are placed in fireproof steel cases especially constructed for that purpose.

An idea of the amount of material and labor in the Department can be gained from the fact that we have now on file from the three offices of Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor: 1871 bound volumes; 1,250,000 sheet documents (estimated by the average number to each box); 2,225,000 unbound census schedules (population schedules).

The archives of all the other offices are in the storage cases, where there are awaiting us thousands upon thousands of unclassified documents from the garrets of the Capitol, from the State storage building, from the old Arsenal, and elsewhere. Among these are the records and proceedings of the different commissions appointed from time to time; of the

Custodian of Public Buildings; of the Geological Department; of the Agricultural Department; of the Railroad Commissioners; of the State Board of Health; Labor Commissioner; Superintendent of Public Instruction and Adjutant General. In addition to these there is still an immense amount of material in the vaults of the various State offices to be removed to the Archives Department as rapidly as storage room will permit.

Of the material now in the Department we have classified and filed the offices of Governor and of Secretary of State and are about three-fourths through with the office of Auditor of State. The last has been classified and a part of it cleaned and filed.

That such a department exists is rapidly becoming known, and personal applications and written requests for reference to material on file are more and more frequent. A great many come direct to the department in addition to those made to the different State offices and by them referred to the department. They come from attorneys, students and persons engaged in historical research, and from representatives of similar departments established or in contemplation in other States.

Iowa seems to have been one of the pioneers in the work. Several States had taken some prior steps toward the preservation of the public archives but had done very little systematic work. In the last two or three years the vital historical importance of public archives has aroused keener interest in a great many States and in the National Congress. This is due, to a great extent, to agitation by the American Historical Association, through its Public Archives Commission.

From information gleaned from all available sources it can be safely said that Iowa is excelled by none and equalled by only a few States in the advancement made toward the preservation of public archives. Having the reputation of never doing things by halves, it is safe to predict that in future Iowa will be found up to its standard: "In all that is good Iowa affords the best."

Below is given our classification for the office of Governor. It enters into detail more than simple outlines should for the reason that it must serve as a temporary index until each office is catalogued and indexed, when revision may take place.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

In making the classification in this office the matter has been arranged in chronological order and in every case, where practicable, is in alphabetical order.

Commissions are arranged in alphabetical order under each division.

In Correspondence under criminal matters all papers belonging to each case are combined and the cases are arranged in alphabetical order by defendants' names. The same in Appointments under names of applicants.

Under each subdivision in Correspondence the letters are arranged in alphabetical order by the names of the writers.

Extraditions are classified by States in chronological order.

Proclamations are classified by States in chronological order.

Reports are arranged in chronological order by the different departments, institutions, etc., which make them.

Vouchers are arranged by numbers and by the months for each calendar year.

The same general plan has been followed in each of the remaining divisions.

Following is the classification:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE—CLASSIFICATION.

MAIN DIVISIONS.

Series	I.	Commissions.
Series	II.	Correspondence.
Series	III.	Elections.
Series	IV.	Extraditions.
Series	V.	Legislative.
Series	VI.	Miscellaneous.
Series	VII.	Petitions.
Series	VIII.	Proclamations.
Series	IX.	Reports.
Series	X.	Vouchers.

Governor's Office—Classification.**SERIES I. COMMISSIONS.****Bound Records.**

Commission registers
Commission records
Notarial registers

Commissions.**Commissioners and agents**

Immigration
Penitentiaries, to examine records at
School Fund Commissioners, to examine records of
Swamp Land Agents

Commissioner of Deeds

Delegates to expositions, conventions, etc.

Judicial

Judges of Supreme Court
Judges of District Court
Judges of Circuit Court

Notarial**State institutions, Officers of**

Hospitals for insane
School for the deaf

State officers, members of boards, departments, etc.

Curator of Historical Society
Mine inspectors

SERIES II. CORRESPONDENCE.**Bound Records.**

Letter copying books
Volumes of Executive correspondence

Letters.

Affairs outside the State
Appointments
Charities
Commissions
Counties and towns
Criminal
Elections
Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.



Documents ready to be classified. From the department of Banks and Insurance, office of Auditor of State.

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.**

- Lands
- Legislative
- Military
- Miscellaneous
- Resignations
- State institutions
- State officers, boards, departments, etc.
- Temperance
- Transportation

Affairs outside the State

- Foreign (correspondence with Ambassadors, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Ministers, etc., and miscellaneous)
- National (correspondence with departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, War, Treasury, U. S. Senate, House of Representatives and miscellaneous)
- Other States (with Executive Departments, Secretaries of State, Librarians, etc., concerning conventions, celebrations, statistics, conditions, etc., and miscellaneous)

Appointments

(Applications, recommendations, acceptances, declinations, petitions, protests, etc., arranged in alphabetical order by the names of the applicants)

Commissioner of Deeds**Commissioners and agents**

- Capitol
- Cherokee Hospital for Insane (to locate)
- Des Moines River Lands
- Immigration
- Industrial Home for Blind
- Miscellaneous
- Penitentiary (to locate)
- Revenue Law
- School Fund

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.****Commissions and agents .**

Soldiers' Home

Southern Battlefields (to locate Iowa troops)

Swamp Land Agents

Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc. (delegates)

Agricultural Congress

Agricultural Convention—Kansas City

Agricultural Convention—Lake Charles

Agricultural Convention—Philadelphia

American Board Cheap Transportation

American Commerce Convention, 1878

American Exhibition—London

Anti-option Convention

Bi-metallic Convention

Board of Trade Convention

Boys and Girls National Home and Employment Assn., 1891, 1894

Canadian Thistle Convention, St. Paul

Capital Commissioners

Centennial Celebration of American Constitution

Centennial Celebration of Inauguration of Washington

Centennial Celebration of Surrender of Cornwallis

Centennial Exposition—Cincinnati

Centennial Exposition—Inaugural of Washington, 1889

Centennial Exposition—Philadelphia

Centennial Exposition—Washington, 1883

Cheap Transportation Convention, 1874, 1875, 1876

Chilian Exposition—Santiago, 1875

Commercial Congress—Kansas City, 1891

Commercial Convention, 1869, 1891

Congress of Bankers

Cotton States National Exposition, 1895

Deep Water Harbor Convention, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1897

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.****Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.**

Edinburgh International Exhibition
Educational Conference
Forestry Congress, 1885, 1889
Grant Monument
Great Lakes & Tide Water Convention
Industrial & Commercial Convention
Immigration Convention
Improvement of Western Waterways Convention
International Congress Hygiene, etc.
International Deep Waterways Convention
International Exposition
International Gold Mining Convention
International Prison Association, 1874, 1878
Interstate Agricultural Convention
Interstate Anti-trust Convention
Interstate Coal Trust Convention
Interstate Deep Water Harbor Convention,
1888, 1889
Interstate Irrigation Association
Interstate Railway Convention
Interstate Wool Growers Association
Iowa Semi-Centennial Celebration
Mexican Exposition
Mississippi Improvement convention, 1879,
1881, 1883, 1884, 1887, etc.
Mississippi & Lake Michigan Canal Convention
Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention
Nashville Exposition
National Agricultural Association
National Agricultural Society Meeting
National Butter, Cheese & Egg Convention,
1879, 1885
National Capital Convention, 1869, 1870
National Cattle Growers Convention, 1884,
1885, 1887
National Commercial Convention
National Conference State Board of Live Stock
Com., etc.

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.****Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.**

National Conference Charities & Corrections,
1878, 1897

National Convention Board of Trade

National Farmers Congress, 1885, 1897

National Food & Dairy Commissioners Convention

National Guard Association

National Irrigation Congress

National Mining Congress

National Mining & Industrial Congress

National Nicaragua Canal Convention

National Prison Congress, 1874, 1888, 1889,
1890, 1892, 1896

National Railroad Convention

National Ship Canal Convention

National Silver Convention

New Orleans Commercial Convention

New York Celebration

Nicaragua Canal Convention

North, Central & South American Exposition

Northwest Waterways Convention

Pan-American Bi-metallic Association Convention

Pan-American Medical Congress

Pan-Republic Congress

Paris Exposition, 1867, 1878, 1889

Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress

Pork and Beef Combine Convention

Prison Reform Congress, 1873, 1874, 1876,
1885

Producers and Consumers Convention

Pure Food Convention

St. Louis Wheat Growers Convention

Silver Convention, 1889, 1893

Southern Commercial Convention

State Veterinarians

Tennessee Centennial & International Exposition

Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress—
Omaha, 1891, Denver, 1892

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.****Expositions, Conventions, Congresses, etc.**

Trans-Mississippi & International Exposition
Vienna Exposition
Waifs Rescue and Training Association
Western Waterways Convention, 1887, 1891,
1895
World's Agricultural Congress
World's Fair
World's Industrial & Cotton Centennial Exposition
World's Real Estate Congress
General

Military**Miscellaneous****Notarial****State Institutions (Officers)**

College for the Blind
Industrial School for Boys at Eldora
Industrial School for Girls at Mitchellville
Institution for Feeble-minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic
Arts
Iowa State Teachers College
Penitentiaries
Anamosa
Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
State Hospital for Inebriates
State Hospitals for Insane
Cherokee
Clarinda
Independence
Mt. Pleasant
General
State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis
State University

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.****State officers, members of boards, departments, etc.**

Adjutant General
Attorney General
Auditor of State
Clerk of Supreme Court
Control, Board of
Custodian of Public Buildings and Property
Dental Examiners, Board of
Director of Weather and Crop Service
District Attorney
District, Circuit & Probate Courts (Judges)
Educational Board of Examiners
Educational Commission
Fish and Game Warden
Food and Dairy Commissioner
Geological Board
Health, Board of
Inspector of Bees
Inspector of Boats
Iowa State Library
Labor Statistics, Bureau of
Library Commission
Optometry Examiners, Board of
Parole, Board of
Pharmacy, Commission of
Railroad Commissioners
Secretary of State
State Binder
State Land Office
State Mine Inspectors
State Oil Inspectors
State Printer
State Veterinary Surgeon
Superintendent Public Instruction
Superintendent Weights and Measures
Superior Court (Judges)
Supreme Court (Judges)
Supreme Court Reporter

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Appointments.**

State officers, members of boards, departments, etc.

Treasurer of State

Voting Machine Commissioners, Board of

U. S. Senators

Charities

Chicago fire

Churches, appeals for aid

Cyclones

Adair County

Britt, Hancock Co.

Grinnell

Pomeroy

Grasshopper invasion

Johnstown flood

Institutions, colleges, homes, etc.

Nebraska and Kansas, aid for

Personal relief, Requests for

Public Charities, Board of

Russian famine

Sunday schools

Wisconsin and Michigan, forest fires

Yellow fever sufferers

Y. M. C. A., W. C. T. U., W. R. C.

Commissions

Capitol

Expositions, World's Columbian

Revenue law

Soldiers and Sailors Monument

Southern Battlefields

Counties and towns

County affairs

Town affairs

Criminal

Cases, including: Requisitions, pardons, remissions, restorations, etc., arranged in alphabetical order

Industrial schools (same arrangement as above)

General matters

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Elections****Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.**

Agricultural Convention—Lake Charles
Agricultural Convention—Philadelphia
American Agricultural Society (Assn.)
American Bankers Association
American Exposition—London
American Forestry Congress
American Peace Society
American Social Science
Andrew Jackson Celebration
Anti-option Convention
Anti-saloon Republican National Convention
Anti-Trust Convention
Association of Military Surgeons
Augusta National Exposition
Board of Trade & Transportation Convention
Boys & Girls National Home and Employment
Association, 1889, 1892, 1894
Cattle Owners Convention
Centennial Anniversary of the Adoption of
the Constitution
Centennial at Cincinnati
Centennial Celebration—Philadelphia
Centennial Celebration of Inauguration of
Washington
Centennial Exposition at Washington
Chilian International Exposition
Commercial Congress
Congress of Bankers and Financiers
Constitutional Defense Association
Corn Palace
Cotton Exposition
Cotton States International Exposition
County Auditors Convention
Deep Water Harbor Convention
Farmers Cooperative Trust Association
Farmers National Congresses
Home Rule Convention
Illinois River Improvement Association
Immigration Congress



Reading and classifying documents.

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.**

Improvement of Mississippi River Convention
Industrial Convention
International Deep Waterways Convention
International Prison Congress
Interstate Coal Trust Convention
Interstate Deep Harbor Convention
Interstate Deep Waterways Convention
Interstate Fair—Kansas City
Interstate Gold Mining Convention
Interstate Railway Convention
Interstate Wool Growers Convention
Iowa Semi-Centennial Celebration
Irish National League Convention
Law and Order League
Live Stock Growers and Veterinarians
London Exhibition
Mexican Exposition
Mississippi River Improvement Convention
Mississippi Valley Commercial Con
Mississippi River Improvement Convention
National Agricultural Convention
National Agricultural Exposition — Kansas
City
National Bazaar Industrial Art Convention
National Butter and Egg Convention
National Capitol Convention
National Cattle Breeders Convention
National Cattle Growers Convention
National Conference of Charities and Correc-
tions
National Congress for Good Roads
National Dairy and Food Commissioners Con-
vention
National Farmers Congress
National Fishery Congress
National Irrigation Congress
National Mining Congress
National Nicaragua Canal Conventions — St.
Louis, New Orleans
National Prison Association
National Prison Reform

Governor's Office—Classification.**Series II—Correspondence.****Letters.****Expositions, conventions, congresses, etc.**

National Reform Congress
National Ship Canal Convention
National Silver Convention
National Stock Growers Convention
New England Fairs
New Era Exposition
New Orleans Commercial Convention
North, Central and South American Expositions
Northwest Industrial Convention
Ohio Centennial
Pan-American Bi-metallic Association Convention
Pan-American Medical Congress
Paris Exposition
Pork and Beef Combine Convention
Prison Congress at Stockholm
Prisoners Aid Association
Promotion of American Commerce
Pure Food Convention
River Improvement Convention
St. Louis Exposition & Music Hall Association
St. Louis Railroad Convention
Semi-Centennial Celebration—Pella
Social Science Congress
Southern Commercial Congress
Southern Commercial Convention
Southern Exposition
Southern Interstate Road
Southwest Grain and Trade Congress
State Temperance Alliance
Tennessee Centennial & International Exposition
Texas Spring Palace
Trans-Mississippi Congress
Trans-Mississippi International Exposition
Vienna Exposition
Waifs Rescue and Training Association
Waifs Savings Association
Western States Congress
Western Waterways Convention, 1891, 1895,
1897

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Worlds Columbian Exposition—Chicago
Worlds Fair (Midwinter at San Francisco)
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General

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Des Moines River
Railroad
Saline
School
Swamp
University
General

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Albia
Angus
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Cedar Rapids
Clinton
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Creston
Dubuque
Independence
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Mahaska County
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Kirkwood, southern boundary troubles,
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State officers, Members of Boards of

State Institutions

College for the Blind
Industrial (or reform) School for Boys
Industrial (or reform) School for Girls
Institution for Feeble-minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Me-
 chanic Arts
Iowa State Teachers College
Penitentiaries
 Anamosa
 Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
Iowa Hospitals for Insane
 Cherokee
 Clarinda
 Independence
 Mt. Pleasant
 General
State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuber-
 culosis
State University

State officers, boards, departments, etc.

Adjutant General
Agriculture, Department of
Attorney General
Auditor of State
Clerk of Supreme Court
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Dental Examiners, Board of
Director of Weather and Crop Service
District Attorney
District, Circuit and Probate Courts
Educational Board of Examiners
Educational Commission
Executive Council
Fish and Game Warden
Food and Dairy Commissioner
Geological Board
Governor
Health, Board of
Historical Department
Horticultural Society
Inspector of Bees
Inspector of Boats
Iowa State Highway Commission
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Library Commission
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Railroad Commissioners
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State Binder
State Historical Society
State Land Office
State Mine Inspectors
State Oil Inspectors
State Printer
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Superintendent Public Instruction
Superintendent Weights and Measures
Superior Court
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- Adjutant General (National Guard)

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 Paris Exposition
 Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Examination of
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 Centennial Exposition, 1876
 Clinton County, Losses sustained by storm in
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 Counties, Valuation and taxation of
 Interstate extradition
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Industrial (or reform) School for Girls
Institution for Feeble-minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Me-
chanic Arts
Iowa State Teachers College
Penitentiaries
 Anamosa
 Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
State Hospital for Inebriates
State Hospitals for Insane
 Cherokee
 Clarinda
 Independence
 Mt. Pleasant
 General
State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuber-
culosis
State University

State officers, boards, departments, etc.

Adjutant General
Agriculture, Department of
Attorney General
Auditor of State
Control, Board of
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Dental Examiners, Board of
Director of Weather and Crop Service
District Attorneys

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 State Historical Society
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 Superintendent Weights and Measures
 Treasurer of State
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College for the Blind
Industrial (or reform) School for Boys
Industrial (or reform) School for Girls
Institute for Feeble-Minded Children
Iowa Soldiers' Home
Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home
Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
Iowa State Teachers College
Penitentiaries
 Anamosa
 Ft. Madison
School for the Deaf
State Hospital for Inebriates
State Hospitals for Insane
 Cherokee
 Clarinda
 Independence
 Mt. Pleasant
 General

State University**State officers, boards, departments, etc.**

Adjutant General
Agriculture, Department of
Governor (contingent fund)
Iowa State Library
State Historical Society

PROMINENT MEN OF EARLY IOWA.

BY EDWARD H. STILES.

SERRANUS CLINTON HASTINGS AND JACOB BUTLER.

Both of these men were striking figures in the legal and political history of early Iowa. I have heard many different opinions expressed in reference to Judge Hastings. He left the State at an early day. His real status has therefore been left somewhat in confusion. He was a man of strong will and characteristics, and in the political and sometimes personal frictions that prevailed, he doubtless played a strong and sometimes offensive part. As a consequence, he left behind him some personal enemies, or at least some who felt rather bitterly towards him.

Prominently, and I may say principally among these was Hawkins Taylor, who was hostile politically and personally to Hastings. Taylor was a very peculiar man with many strong points and some unenviable ones. He was an unrelenting foe, and towards his foes he could not refrain from expressing his enmities. Thus prompted and along this line Taylor wrote an article entitled "A Politician of the Primary Days," which appeared in the first series of THE ANNALS OF IOWA, October, 1871, and which does Hastings great injustice; in fact, outrageously misrepresents him. Nothing could be more unjust, or scarcely more slanderous of a man who had held public office and been greatly honored by the people. The private reasons that instigated this article I have no knowledge of, but that it was actuated by unfriendly impulses there can be no doubt. It was very briefly but nevertheless effectually refuted by a subsequent article of Suel Foster's appearing in the same series of THE ANNALS, January, 1872.

The fact is, that taken all in all, Hastings was a very remarkable man, as his career in both Iowa and California

fully verifies. The slanders that were heaped upon him make one realize the full force of the lines:

He who to mountain tops ascends,
Will find the highest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow.
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down upon the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head,
And thus reward the toil that to their summit led.

That he had weaknesses, and especially one common to that time must be admitted. But if he were to be condemned on that ground, what would become of some of the great men of the past, among whom might perhaps be reckoned Webster, Clay, Douglas, Arthur, De Quincey, Coleridge, Byron, Poe *et id omne genus*? Men should be judged by their accomplishments. The scriptural saying "by their fruits ye shall know them" is still sound. Gauging him by this standard, let us briefly review the principal events in the life of this man.

He was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1814. His early years were a struggle with poverty, but by extraordinary efforts he managed to pass the requisite tutelage at Gouverneur academy, from which he graduated with honors. At the age of twenty he became principal of Norwich academy in Chenango county, New York. What higher evidence could there be of his conspicuous talents and the impression he made upon the community?

He subsequently commenced the study of law, completing his legal course at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to which place he had migrated. He did not immediately enter upon the practice. He became for a time the editor of the *Indiana Signal*, and vigorously supported Martin Van Buren for the presidency. His editorial career was short but it closed with the triumph of his candidate.

In December, 1836, he pushed farther westward—to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar. The following year he resolved to move still farther west, and came

to Burlington in January, 1837. In the spring of that year he came to the settlement of Bloomington, whence sprang the city of Muscatine. Iowa was then a part of Wisconsin.

Upon the organization of Iowa Territory, he had made such a favorable impression upon the people that he was elected a member of the House of the First and Second Legislative Assemblies. In 1840, he was elected to the Legislative Council and by successive elections served in the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Legislative Assemblies with marked distinction, and in 1845 was elected President of the Council. He exercised a wide influence in framing the early laws of the Territory. He was associated with James W. Grimes in compiling the laws, and reported from the committee the celebrated statute known in the early days and for many years as the "Blue Book." In 1846 he was elected one of the first congressmen in the State organization. Shepherd Leffler was the associate representative.

In 1848 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. At the end of his term he removed to California, arriving in that State in the summer of 1849. In a comparatively short time he had made such a favorable impression upon the people and their representatives that he was unanimously elected by the Legislature as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. In this position he served with distinction and general satisfaction. In 1851, the people of that State further showed their appreciation of his talents by electing him its Attorney General.

After this service he devoted himself entirely to his profession and became one of the most widely-known and famous lawyers of California. His practice rapidly grew upon his hands. He was employed in cases of great importance; among them were some involving the title to large bodies of land under Spanish grants, which he prosecuted with success. Mr. Parvin says that he received in one case lands valued at a million dollars. In short, his professional success was such that in the end he became a millionaire. He gave largely to the public, and donated \$100,000.00 for the establishment of a law department in the University of California.

If these successive triumphs do not demonstrate that Judge Hastings was a man of great ability and high character, then by what test shall men be judged? He died in San Francisco in 1893, and I am gratified with the belief that what I have written may in a measure vindicate his memory against the aspersions that have been cast upon it in the manner before indicated.

In this connection I am constrained to embody the following excerpt from the reply of Suel Foster to Mr. Taylor hereinbefore referred to. Suel Foster was one of the leading citizens of the State, distinguished for his exalted character and integrity. He lived in Muscatine during all the period that Hastings did, and knew him intimately. He says:

That Judge Hastings took a very conspicuous part in politics in the early history of the Territory, or State, is true; and that he drank whisky, and used profane language, is also true. Is Mr. Taylor and the ANNALS correcting all these evils? If so, you have a great undertaking.

He is charged by Mr. Taylor with being a lawyer for the criminals. What of it? What criminal is without a lawyer? or what lawyer declines to serve in that capacity? * * * "Expressionless countenance!" No man ever walked our fair State with a more expressive countenance, or a nobler-looking specimen of a man, than the subject of our remark. As a political leader of the Democratic party in this county, and in the Territory and State, very few men acted with better judgment and profound statesmanlike wisdom. * * * Nor has Mr. Taylor pointed out a single dishonest act in Judge Hastings. He has left in Muscatine county an unblemished character for truth, veracity and honesty. In proof of the estimation and confidence the people put in him, in the twelve years he lived here he was twice elected to the House in our Legislature, once Speaker of the House, once to the State Senate, once to Congress, appointed by the governor a judge on the supreme bench. In all these offices of trust he discharged his official duties with ability and fidelity.

It seems to me that Mr. Taylor did not know intimately or had not observed closely the personality of Hastings, for he describes him as having "long, black hair, dark complexion and expressionless countenance." This is at utter variance with what Mr. Foster has said, and, also, as will be seen by reference, with the description given by Theodore S. Parvin, a fellow-townsmen and an intimate, who says: "Hastings

had red hair, red complexion, was tall, full of good humor and laugh."

In what has been said, I do not desire to be unjust to Hawkins Taylor, for he was an active and useful pioneer, and his sprightly writings along nearly the whole line of the ANNALS OF IOWA have contributed greatly to the history of the early times. But he was an intense political opponent of Hastings, a rabid prohibitionist, and exceedingly intolerant, as will readily be seen if one follows the course of his writings in which he sometimes indulges in rather unpardonable personalities.

Jacob Butler was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1817. He graduated at Miami College. Among his classmates were John D. Deshler and Charles S. Foster. All three finally settled in Bloomington, now Muscatine. Butler studied law with Judge Swan of Columbus, author of "Swan's Treatise." Judge Swan took a great interest in young Butler, and insisted upon giving him one hundred and fifty dollars with which to make his start as a young lawyer in the further West.

Butler first went to New Orleans, then to St. Louis, and finally to Bloomington in 1841. The town then had only a few hundred inhabitants. He gradually rose to influence in his profession and with the people. He made accumulations, displayed great shrewdness in real estate investments and in the course of time became comparatively wealthy. He was for three years and a half president of the Muscatine National Bank and was also president of the Muscatine Gas Company. In 1863 he was elected Representative to the Tenth General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House.

Let us turn now to his professional career. He displayed decided ability as a lawyer, and especially as a vigorous and persuasive advocate, and soon made himself known throughout that part of the State. His name is found among the earliest reported cases: In *Jackson vs. Fletcher*, Morris 230; in *Humphreys vs. Humphreys*, Morris 359; in *Woodward vs. Gregg*, 3 G. Greene.

This shows his rapid progress and the decided mark he had so soon made. Judge Swan did not over-estimate his fine capacities for the profession, and had he continued in and devoted himself to it, he undoubtedly would have attained to the first rank, as his intellectual armor was excellent, his education thorough, his temperament active and his speech felicitous.

As before stated, he was Speaker of the House in the Tenth General Assembly, of which the writer was also a member. He was a person of strongly-marked individuality, a man of decided ability and high character, but of the most irrepressible disposition. He was extremely irascible, rather inclined to be aristocratic, haughty, dictatorial, and could brook no opposition to what he thought ought to go ahead. Prompted by this characteristic, he would frequently resign the gavel to some other member, descend from the Speaker's stand, walk about half-way up the aisle, face about and address himself to the subject with such nervous vigor of manner and forcefulness of expression as to leave no doubt of his earnestness. He was a radical of the first order; positive and impatient to the last degree; a fierce hater of slavery; was denominated an abolitionist, and had he lived in Boston would have been a worthy and efficient coadjutor of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison.

The following circumstance will illustrate the confidence he had in his ability to impress himself on other men. Some years after we had separated at the close of the session, I walked into a Chicago depot to take a train homeward. I casually noticed a genteelly-dressed man and a fine-looking woman with several children. The man seemed to be nervous, frequently rising, walking about and sitting down again. Looking more closely as he walked in my direction, I saw it was Butler, and stepped forward to greet him. "You are just the man I want to see," he said; "Have you got any money?" "A little," I replied. "I would like to borrow ten dollars," said he. "I have my railroad tickets, but we are tired and want sleepers and I have no money." Of course I gladly let him have the money. He then gave me this ex-

planation of his penniless condition: he had been visiting sea-side resorts with his family; the last one was the beautiful town of Stamford on the Sound. When he came to go, the amount of his hotel bill obliged him to recuperate his funds to get home on; this he put off to the last minute, on the way to the depot directing the driver to stop at the National Bank of Stamford. This was done, and Butler went in, called for a blank draft, made it on the First National Bank of Muscatine, handed it to the cashier with the statement that he was the president of that bank, and desired him to cash the draft. Instead of rushing to do so, the cashier looked at him significantly out of the corner of his eye, and said: "Oh, that is too old a trick to be played in this part of the country." He positively refused to let him have any money until Butler had angrily thrown down his heavy gold watch and chain as security for a sum much less than he wanted, and of which every dollar had been spent before he reached Chicago.

He quit the practice to engage in banking, became wealthy, removed to Chicago to engage in the same business on a larger scale, met reverses that wrecked his fortune and caused him to die under unhappy conditions. The great Chicago bank collapsed, leaving him on the strand. His sensitive nature could not endure the shock, and he perished amid the wreckage,—a notable instance of the unwisdom of men leaving prosperous conditions and old friends to embark among strangers on venturesome seas.

He was not well calculated for a politician, though he was active in politics. He could not 'pretend to see things that he did not.' His seemingly dictatorial bearing was an obstacle to general political success. He was chosen Speaker of the House not because of his strength as a politician, but because of his positive qualities and unswerving principles. At the bottom he was one of the kindest of men, his sympathies were quickly touched, and he was gracefully pliant when rightly handled. Between us there grew up a strong friendship. On the adjournment of the Legislature, we agreed to exchange photographs. The following letter, written nearly

fifty years ago, not only shows a kindly spirit, but also characteristically expresses his political preferences:

Muscatine, 14th June, 1864.

Friend Stiles: I have not forgotten your letter and the photograph I am indebted to you for, although so much time has elapsed since their receipt. I enclose my rather surly-looking effigy in exchange for yours which frankly I do not think does you justice.

I am just home from the East, and although I was not at Baltimore, I am delighted with what was done there. I have not seen a Fremont man during a tour of four weeks, extending as far east as Boston. I think we shall make as clean a sweep of the whole country as we did of Iowa last year. I am,

Very truly yours,

JACOB BUTLER.

In stature he was if anything rather below the medium in height, but well and roundly built; his face full, his expression heroic, his address pleasing. His final sorrow and untimely death,—for he was still in his prime,—was a source of general grief.

Lectures at Garnavillo.—Our readers will be glad to learn that Professor Craig intends shortly to deliver a course of lectures embracing Geology, Astronomy and Spiritualism, in this place. We have no doubt of Mr. Craig receiving the patronage of every lover of science and philosophical inquiry in this neighborhood, while treating on subjects to which his well known talents fit him to do ample justice. We need not allude to the popular character of the Professor's former lectures here and elsewhere, or to his many communications in our paper.—*Clayton County Herald*, December 13, 1854.

FORMATIVE INFLUENCES IN EARLY IOWA.

BY REV. JAMES L. HILL, SALEM, MASS.

PERSONAL SACRIFICE IN THE FOUNDING OF SCHOOLS.

If it be true that "money talks", there is in the history of education in Iowa, a dollar that is conspicuously vocal. The romance of Grinnell (at first called Iowa) College presents a primitive scene in which this dollar spoke volumes. At a meeting of the Congregational Association at Davenport in 1846, the discussion by word of mouth had reached its limit, and Rev. James J. Hill,¹ perceiving this, walked forward to the Moderator's table, and laying down a silver dollar, asked that he might make the first contribution toward the erection of a college in Iowa.

Just as with Dante it is no great disadvantage that so little is known of his life since the quality of his soul and the character of his genius was stamped on what we do know of him, so a single act such as that of this home missionary on a salary of four hundred dollars a year giving of his scanty store toward the cause of education, will reveal the whole character of the man. This one act raised him to a permanent niche in the Iowa Hall of Fame.

When money talks and echoes on while two generations rise and fall, then bids fair to go on forever, it is an historical matter.

The organization of Grinnell College was one of the strong and typical influences in the development of early Iowa. Some doubt has been expressed as to who made the initial subscription to the college and how. Upon this point I wish to present a record.

¹James J. Hill was born at Phippsburg, Maine, May 29, 1815, and died at Fayette, Iowa, October 29, 1870.

Dr. George F. Magoun,² first President of Grinnell College, and officially related to it when it was located in Davenport, wrote me:

Your father laid upon the table of the Moderator of the Association, after debate, the first silver dollar given for the college, saying: "Mr. Moderator, we have talked college long enough; it is time to begin to give and make sacrifices for it. The time has come to act for the creation of a college in Iowa. I will make my first contribution now," and laid a silver dollar on the table. The rest of the Association followed suit, but that silver dollar of his—how your mother loved to remember it!—was the first foundation in gifts for the college.

In his standard treatise on seed sowing in Iowa, published a score of years ago, while yet many witnesses of the occurrence were still alive, this same historian states:

At a meeting held June, 1846, * * * Rev. James J. Hill, observing that the time had come to give as well as consult, had asked the privilege of being first donor to the college, and laid a silver dollar upon the Chairman's table.³

Dr. A. B. Robbins was one of the originals in everything that pertained to the college. The Articles of Incorporation as recorded were in his handwriting. He was chairman of the board of trustees for twenty years. He also has affirmed to me that the statement of President Magoun was authentic. In his historical papers in my keeping he repeats the statement, as for instance in his reference to "big brother Hill" who gave "that dollar, the first toward the endowment of the first Iowa college".⁴

Dr. William Salter and Dr. Ephraim Adams, two apostles of education in Iowa, have "taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us, as they from the beginning were eye witnesses and ministers of the word and had perfect understanding of all things" in which they were participants.

²George F. Magoun was a brother-in-law of J. J. Hill and was familiar with the Hill family history. He visited a week in the earliest of Rev. Hill's Iowa homes soon after the foundation of the college.

³Magoun's *Asa Turner and His Times*, page 250.

⁴*The Commemoration of Fifty Years' Pastorate of Dr. Salter*, page 43.

Speaking of Rev. Erastus Ripley and Rev. J. J. Hill, Dr. Salter said:

Both held an honored place in the work of founding Iowa College. Mr. Ripley was the best classical scholar among us, and Mr. Hill contributed the first dollar to its foundation.⁵

The record of the regular meeting of the board of trustees of Iowa College, July 6, 1886, officially signed by the secretary, memorializes "the Rev. J. J. Hill, the donor of the first dollar to Iowa College."

Dr. Ephraim Adams, who wrote the standard history of the Iowa Band, refers to Mr. Hill as "the one who gave the first dollar to the College."⁶ In his address of acceptance of a picture of Rev. Hill for the library at a commencement a quarter of a century ago, in the presence of other original trustees who knew of the fact, as also in his address at the next commencement, Dr. Adams refers again to "that first dollar given by our lamented Brother Hill" and to "the Board of Trustees first elected on the tenth of June, 1846."⁷

The removal of the college from Davenport to the highest ground between the two great rivers brought different conditions. In the new contingent of trustees Hon. J. B. Grinnell was the most conspicuous character. He continued a trustee for thirty years, and leaves this record: "Rev. J. J. Hill of the Iowa Band put the first dollar in the treasury."⁸

The lamented Dr. Leonard F. Parker, specialist in history and distinguished educator in the college at Grinnell, expressed in an address on "The Founders of the College" at the Jubilee exercises, June, 1898, this opinion:

Iowa College was founded when James Jeremiah Hill laid his dollar on the table of the Congregational Association (the first dollar ever given for Iowa College) and said: "Now appoint a committee to take care of it." That committee was the first board of trustees.

⁵*Old People's Psalm*, page 12.

⁶*The Iowa Band*, page 125.

⁷*Inauguration of President Gates*, pages 6-7.

⁸*Men and Events of Forty Years*, page 326

J. H. T. Main, President of the college, says:

The financial history of Iowa College began when Rev. J. J. Hill, throwing a large silver dollar on the table, said, "I give one dollar for the foundation of a Christian college in Iowa."⁹

Dr. Truman O. Douglass, an authority on early ecclesiastical history in Iowa, reviews the planting time of churches and colleges, and thus awards the honor: "The Rev. J. J. Hill who gave the first dollar to Grinnell College was the founder of seven churches."¹⁰

Entirely consistent was the reply of the lamented Dr. E. W. Clark, one of the most exact and useful of all trustees, to a question in the *Grinnell Herald* of November 29, 1910. A year's subscription had been offered to the person first correctly answering ten questions of which the last was as to who laid the foundation of Iowa College. Dr. Clark's response was:

Daniel Lane, Harvey Adams, Erastus Ripley, Horace Hutchinson, Alden B. Robbins, William Salter, Edwin Turner, Benj. Spaulding, James J. Hill, E. Alden, Jr., and Ephraim Adams, known as the Iowa Band, James J. Hill giving the first dollar for foundation.¹¹

Alluding to the incident, Dr. Lucius O. Baird, District Secretary of the American Missionary Association, says:

Again the history of Harvard with its pewter plates and Yale with its books repeated itself, and the Puritan spirit had a local habitation and a name in the rich commonwealth of Iowa, when Dr. James J. Hill put down on the table one dollar to found this college of Christian education.¹²

The same fact is implied in the Blue Book, Grinnell College, 1898, page 13:

The first dollar to Iowa College was a large one, a silver one. It was as good as gold, when any one from that source was exceedingly significant and when its value was felt by two. It came from the hand of Rev. J. J. Hill.

⁹*Iowa Band and Iowa College.*

¹⁰*Pilgrims of Iowa*, pages 84, 217.

¹¹*Grinnell Herald*, Dec. 6, 1910.

¹²James L. Hill, the author of this article, a son of Dr. James J. Hill, was born at Garnavillo, Iowa. Under the impulse gained from his father, James L. Hill gave the first dollar to found Yankton College, Dakota. See *The Advance*, May 5, 1881, page 281.—Editor.

Also in "Record of Fifty Years," Congregational Church, Grinnell:

He endured all heroically, wrought himself into several churches, gave Iowa College its first dollar.

It has been often observed in the great characters of history that they commonly act their part under a sense of presentiment of the greatness of their mission. The world likes a man who does things. This act was just suited to the magic of the moment and to the spirit and purpose of the meeting. It struck the popular ear and caught a quick response from a vibrant auditory. Those of us who have often seen all of the men who were then known to be present, think of them as we last saw them. But, no, this was before we were born, and all the sharers in the event were distinctly young.

Far down the gallery of College History hangs another picture. It is a Dubuque scene. Only young women are delineated. It is at a meeting of the General Association of Iowa and in the second largest church in the State. The telegraph had just demonstrated its practicability the year the "Immortal Eleven" went to Iowa. Bridges, railroads and telephones were lacking, but it was said to be worth a year of toil to go up to this feast of fellowship. The college was the theme. Great feeling was kindled. Hearts flowed together. We read:

The conference on Monday morning was distinguished by the warm flow of sympathy and affection, a high tone of spirituality and the expression of the most earnest desire to do good. The wives, also, of the ministers, anxious to share in the enterprise of founding the college, resolved to raise one hundred dollars out of their own resources, and seventy dollars were subscribed by fourteen who were present.¹³

At this meeting in connection with her gift to the college, the wife of J. J. Hill, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, uttered the words that have become somewhat celebrated and which were inscribed on her monument in the Hazelwood cemetery at Grinnell: "Somebody must be built into these foundations."

¹³*Minutes*, 1850, page 62.

Dr. John C. Holbrook referring to the incident which occurred in his church at Dubuque, says, "There was a pledge of ten dollars each", whereas we find the sum of seventy dollars was subscribed by fourteen who were present.¹⁴ But Dr. Holbrook was writing from memory, in California, when more than ninety years of age.

The college, it will be seen, grew out of the church as the waters of Ezekiel's vision flowed out of the sanctuary. We are not to think that the men who shaped the beginnings and planted the small seed made the history. It is the history that made the men. The first gift in point of size was negligible in quantity. It became important only by later bestowals. The increase of that first dollar at compound interest would amount in less than two hundred and forty years to more than two and a half million dollars. But this vast amount will be needed before the expiration of that time.

The volume of the history of Grinnell College is produced by the confluence of two streams. Let me quickly trace them both.

The first audible expression ever made touching the college was in 1842, in a conversation between Asa Turner and Julius A. Reed. In 1844, Father Turner was sent East to raise \$30,000. to be invested in land for the endowment of the college. This project originated with Julius A. Reed, who was the Mr. Worldy-Wise-Man in the progress of those pilgrims who had come to Iowa. He had such sagacity that he read opportunities which were a sealed book to others. That was not foresight. There is no such thing. It was insight. All so-called foresight is insight. Dr. Reed was apt to regard poverty as at least half a crime. Without a reduction of his usefulness as home missionary superintendent, he came to affluence and the ownership of a bank, but in that early experience in Boston his whole scheme was mercilessly rejected because ministers were generally bad business men and the project savored of speculation.

¹⁴*Recollections of a Nonagenarian*, page 77.

The on-looker today observes the momentum of Grinnell College. It comes from the fact too, as we shall see, that it takes its rise on high ground, where certain wise men from the East followed the star. They heard the future calling to them, like Joan of Arc, "Up, out and away." When the land south of the Caribbean Sea was believed to be surrounded by water, the Orinoco river was sighted, but the discoverers exclaimed, "Such a river can never have its rise in an island." When the population was sparse in Massachusetts and the people were poor, and when they had not more than twenty beginnings of towns and not thirty houses in Boston, our fathers in New England said that they "could not subsist without a college," and Tyler says in his "History of American Literature" that only six years after John Winthrop arrived in Salem harbor, the people of Massachusetts, while yet the tree stumps were scarcely weather-brown in their harvest fields, made arrangements by which their young men could enter at once upon the study of Aristotle and Thucydides, of Horace and Tacitus and the Hebrew Bible. Their "youth were not put to travel for learning, but had the Muses at their doors." This was also the "Iowa Idea."

The class of 1843 in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. contained all the members of the Iowa Band, of which Rev. J. J. Hill acted as scribe, and for which he conducted much of the correspondence about going to Iowa. It was about to graduate. On the evening of September 1st before their graduation on the 5th, they were invited to the home of Samuel Farrar, the old treasurer of the Seminary and of Phillips Academy. He felt deeply the importance of planting early a college as well as churches in the new Territory of Iowa and created this occasion to impress upon them their duty in the matter. He gave to each of them a copy of the constitution and by-laws of Phillips Academy, which became the model of the work they did soon after they reached Iowa. We have seen that the Articles of Incorporation of the college were in the hand-writing of A. B. Robbins of Muscatine, who is known to have been present at the meeting at Squire Farrar's, and Robbin's copy of the Phillips Academy constitution

and by-laws, old fashioned and curious, is preserved among his papers. So it is proved that this rill which we have been threading to its source had its rise among the hills of Massachusetts.

There is abundant evidence that the Band came to Iowa with their plans fully perfected. They had the purpose of planting a good permanent church by each working individually, and of building a college by their collective labor. In view of later tendency in many places where once co-education prevailed, toward the segregation of the sexes, it is interesting to note that Grinnell College was at first exclusively for men. Dr. Magoun, a trustee of the college and pastor at Davenport, reports July 6th, 1857, ten years after its beginning, and fifteen years after its verbal inception, "The committee are prepared to recommend a plan, immediately practicable, for a female department which the professors desire put into operation."

THE LECTURE SYSTEM.

My next two chapters in the genesis of Iowa treat of certain universities which gave no degrees but which were efficient in the early development of State feeling and of public sentiment on two great reforms. An agency which filled a conspicuous office in the generating of general intelligence and the preparation of the budding community for later results, was the institution of the Lecture System. It brought together the people of different faiths, unified them socially, gave them a home-like feeling in the State, and imparted just the tonic power necessary to the highest development of character and early civilization. "The founders and first fathers of States are entitled to the highest rank," says Bacon, and the order of his arrangement of the degrees of sovereign honors when applied to the stages of the evolution of Iowa, so accords with the exact fact that his prophetic insight seems like inspiration. Freely translated, we find, in the first place, the founders of States. In the second, law-givers, sometimes called the second founders. In the third, those who (by the Black Hawk War) delivered the country, and in the last come

those who make the times good wherein to live. This is a fine scale of honor and gives the fathers in Iowa a true and just historic position. With human nature as it is, it would not be possible for us to understand history disconnected from individuals. Jewett, the great teacher and scholar of Oxford, said, "We shall come in future to teach almost entirely by biography," and this accords with the dictum of Emerson that there is no history, only biography. And so I approach the matter from the biographical side.

The large manuscript record-books kept by Rev. J. J. Hill and by his early ministerial associates, describe with much minuteness the labor, expense and enterprise which were applied to the lecture system that was so largely used in stimulating good thought, good feeling and a good purpose among the pioneers in the new Territory. In the abundant memorabilia left by these men are many topics on which they lectured, or planned to prepare or secure lectures. Here are a very few: "The Education of the Practical Man," "Nature and Human Nature," "The Man of One Idea," "The Relation of Moses to Republican Institutions," "The Philosophy of Home Life," "The State of the Country and Its True Remedy," "The Curse of Slavery," "The Cause and Cure of Our National Troubles," "The Employment of Time," "Heroes and Heroines of History." Dr. A. B. Robbins of Muscatine also leaves us a large record-book devoted entirely to memoranda touching lectures and the organization of effective courses. He gives dates, speakers, plans and programs. He prepared a lecture on the "Puritans and Pilgrims," in which he took the ground that the Pilgrim is really a character rather than a man of any particular descent.

Acceptable talent with burning themes was not lacking. Gen. J. D. Cox says that whole theological classes spent their vacation lecturing, and slavery, which was the absorbing topic of the time, was rarely absent from their thought or speech. In each country hamlet was a platform where the politics of the country took shape, and where were formed and instructed the minds of the men who became delegates to nom-

inating conventions, and where was created the public sentiment which soon began to find its echo in Congress. Each autumn men swarmed from the college halls and scattered westward, always agitating reform. It bubbled from their lips as naturally as their breath and they could not refrain from it. I unhesitatingly assert that there is hardly a township in the North—west of the Alleghanies, in which this sort of propaganda was not easily recognizable.

Allusion to this is made not so much on account of its bearing on the removal of that relic of the dark ages, as to disclose the power in the lecture system of which in Iowa the minister and churches usually were the originators, and which did much to mould society and was never lacking in life and force.

The history of eloquence like that of liberty, its companion, harks back in Iowa to the palmy days of the lecture system, in which were being educated the future soldiers and electors.

The prevalence and exaltation later of schools, with well educated, well paid teachers, often from other communities than those in which they sought employment; of daily papers, easy travel, and the wherewithal to pay the fares; and of the rural telephone, make almost unimaginable that condition of things which early made lecturers so attractive and so welcome. We will have to "orient" ourselves to measure the pristine potency of this beneficent institution. The telegraph's first message was not sent until 1844, and without a railroad a far from home feeling was universal. The men were chiefly homesteaders, limited by necessity to one locality, and easily induced to try to make something of it. They lived on farms they owned or hoped to own, and so their first training was toward independence. Many of the strong individualities of Iowa people, politically and otherwise, are due directly to this form of free life. It is easy to see how the earlier history of the State determined its later expression and character. The work of the farmers was varied. Each handled an entire business and not a small part of one, as is so much the case in other occupations. With a few rational

and simple diversions rather than with artificial and highly seasoned amusements, they were in a way to appreciate and to actually develop a normal and well-rounded life. But most of all they had a family life which was an inestimable boon to boys who, unlike those in great cities, took early lessons in industry, developed slowly, and matured symmetrically.

In the lectures partisan politics and sectarian matter were by tacit understanding carefully eschewed, but when it came to temperance, the lecturers let slip the dogs of war.

The first remembrance that I have of Mr. Hill in any public appearance was when he was put forward for a week-night lecture on the Maine Liquor Law. Hailing from that State, his whole heart engaged in opposing the saloon, and he, a big man, at least physically, put his whole weight against it. Reports to the Home Missionary Society, the organization which chiefly sent the earliest ministers into Iowa, abound in references to the good effects of the institution we are considering, as related to temperance.

Iowa's earliest and rather ultra record on slavery and temperance is directly traceable to this agency. Daniel Webster, then living, introduced a style of oratory which was not only distinctive but really new in the literature of the world, which we may call simply patriotic. The lecturers were somewhat inflamed by it. To this can be traced something of the ardent temper of Iowa people at the beginning of the Civil war, where the proportion of enlistments and display of devotion to the country were proportionately greater in the churches than anywhere else.

The local minister would with much labor prepare a lecture on some matter with which he was conversant, and such topics as these were used: "Self-knowledge," "Perils of the Great Republic," "Heroes and What Made Them So." He would then make up a full course of lectures by exchanging with other ministers, and thus bring into town fresh genius, new faces, unusual themes. Home talent was impressed and developed. Men with good gifts would work for two or three years on a lecture to be given for the delectation of the minds of neighbors.

This little university which gives no degrees, I have considered only as it was found existing and shining in early Iowa. It produced a community spirit and revealed an early passion for education both on the part of the leaders and the patrons. It is thus shown that Iowa was produced by certain influences and ideals and methods of education as well as by the fertility of her soil, advantages in location and material things.

The decline of the institution in rural Iowa is such a profound and instructive study that it could well receive a separate treatment. Its doom was plainly written on the wall when it became so inordinately expensive. No other institution ever became so distinctly commercialized. If the people in a community wanted to put a fence around the graveyard they proposed a lecture course to secure the funds, and canvassers were sent to sell tickets. The very popularity and the social effects of the institution were what were directly traded upon, and at first with good returns which led to a continuance of the custom. It broke of its own weight. It was first despoiled by its friends. As the towns grew in size, prosperous men put up so-called public halls, and when they were not used every day of the week and were not good investments, the rental was placed at a high figure. This combined with the fact that lecturers knew that they were used for money raising purposes and increased their rates almost to the limit of extortion.

At the last meeting of the Advertising Men's Association, they claimed the right to know before using a newspaper for a medium, whether it was conducted from the editorial rooms on the basis of its worth or whether it was conducted from the business office, increasing its circulation by premiums to those who were getting up clubs. And so with lecturers. Under primitive conditions in the early settlements, they were welcomed for what they contained themselves. Later they were exploited and men and communities cashed up on the very high regard in which the institution was held in the community. Men traded upon the hold which lectures at one time had upon all classes. They would peddle their tickets

and urge them upon reluctant customers. The lecture system which had seen glorious days, became so debased and perverted that owners of halls and simple panderers actually plowed with this heifer and flamboyantly advertised lecturers who were brought to town as a part of a selfish, personal, money-making program. The decline of the beneficent institution, heaven-sent for a nobler mission, was rapid.

When the system had become commercialized by the proprietors of halls and only the brightest lights in the literary firmament could be effectively advertised, the custom of starring it developed. This is fatal to any popular movement, for it ends in what is exorbitant and exclusive. It marks the ebb and wane of the institution in remote and ill-conditioned places. This almost necessitated the Chautauqua movement, for at certain points, the greatest brilliancy could be obtained and the people, now grown more prosperous, could do the traveling and follow the star and converge at well-selected places. When lectures came to be used to create funds for church and community uses, lecture bureaus sprang up to advertise and supply talent. Their fee, which was of course legitimate, had to be paid out of the consumer, as is usually the case. Variety being sought, the sale of tickets was immensely augmented by an attractive concert or two, for which I have nothing but praise, but the effect was displacement, so far as the thing we are considering is concerned. Lectures, which at the first in Iowa, were uniformly and almost exclusively instructive and taken seriously, came to be advertised as "entertainments" and their character tended to match the word. Then came "Children in the Wood", and later, by an Iowa man, "The Rise and Fall of the Moustache," which was far and away his finest production and which may be called perfect for its purpose. And still later came the lectures containing nothing but fun, after the style of "Blessed be Humor."

THE LYCEUM.

A close observer or a student of history can study fashion in words as well as in clothes. There is something interesting and greatly instructive in watching the fortune of words.

A situation, as in the case before us, requires a new word, or a new use of an old word, and we find men seeking after it if haply they may find it, and the very success of the idea sometimes depends on the happiness with which it is phrased. One of the most popular of the new old words is "environment." While the idea was one in part expressed by the well-worn English word, "surroundings," yet the idea is better grasped and projected by the word with a French derivative. Webster for example insisted on imparting to the words "interesting" and "respectable" a more than ordinary import, as when he calls the group on the deck of the Mayflower "interesting" and the character of Washington not only most pure, most sublime, but most "respectable." On the lips of Carlyle, we find always the word "earnest" and in the mouth of Matthew Arnold the word "culture." The single word "justification" is a distinct age mark in the history of religion, and as with this word, it is strikingly suggestive to watch the gradual falling and disappearance of a word that once shone as the sun. "The history of a word is often more valuable," said Coleridge, "than the history of a campaign."

The word "lyceum" marks an era in the history of Iowa. It always gives me a remote degree of that feeling that is akin to pain when I hear a young person designate some building in the town or present city as "Lyceum Hall," using the word as if it were Grampian Hall, or Hamilton Hall, having no clear conception of what the name of the hall signified to the early community and to the State and to the social and political history of the country.

A review of the work of Rev. J. J. Hill in Iowa and of many with whom he came to the State, shows a very exalted estimate of the lyceum as a means of self-improvement. This little university which gave no degrees was co-educational. The women too were welcomed, not only to the meeting where their presence was a stimulus to the debaters, but to participation in the conduct of the lyceum paper, which, read by one of the sterner sex, often contained contributions by the women. In it were witty conundrums, based on local names and conditions, pointed suggestions, humorous hits at the hardships

they were at the moment experiencing, which enabled the people to laugh at their own privations. Deep feeling and marked literary ability were often shown in the contributions to this unprinted paper. It was for just such pages as these that the first poems of Lucy Larcom were produced, and she says that if she had learned anything by living it was that education may proceed "not through book learning alone, sometimes entirely without it."

Some of the productions first read in these lyceums came later to have a wide celebrity. I have never forgotten the effect on the audience of a poem, "My Last One Dollar Bill," an actual tragedy in personal experience in those days when money was scarce, income nil, or next to it. If I close my eyes and open the chambers of memory, I distinctly see the young homesteaders with many signs of diffidence, rising timidly to participate in the debate. This was sometimes thrown open to the house after the appointees had opened the discussion. To increase the number of parts taken, certain grave, slow men, not likely to share in the discussions, noted chiefly for their moderation and caution, were named in advance as judges, and their decision was to be based first, on the weight of argument, and then on the merits of the question. To keep up the excitement, the decision was sometimes appealed to the house.

A company of the residents in primitive Iowa could give some racy recitals touching the early discussions and also the men who participated in them and were developed by them and went from them into the various forms and degrees of public life. As Samson found the honey, so these lyceums discovered talent where it would be looked for least. Men came to look for good in each other under these conditions, and that helped some. And here is a partial explanation of the fact that so many men who became prominent in early Iowa were from small towns.

The lyceum developed a social group and a communal intellectual life, which advanced the value of property although the lyceum did not, like the later Village Improvement Society, concern itself so exclusively with material and outward con-

ditions. It discovered leaders in the various departments of mental and reformatory effort. It must be kept in mind that the pioneers in Iowa were to an exceptional degree homogeneous and overwhelmingly American. The tramp and the millionaire were both unknown characters. Thus through a door, which the ministers opened, a mighty influence swept in which was felt throughout the State.

The aims and methods of Mr. Hill and his associates were summed up by a letter and answer I found among their effects. Such letters were addressed by young men of the type these ministers felt responsible for. The one mentioned was written to the newspaper which they believed most sympathetic, and was, with its answer, in part as follows:

Will you please give a number of subjects for debate adapted to young men of from seventeen to twenty-five years? It is desired to discuss these subjects in a literary society whose members aim at improvement. Let the subjects be adapted to persons of not very extensive education.

Answer.—Instead of giving a list of subjects we can probably help our young friends more by making two or three suggestions in general terms. First, let a certain proportion of the questions to be discussed involve practical neighborhood issues. Second, let another class of questions concern themselves with history not too remote; in short, avoiding always questions which cannot be fully and intelligently and easily answered, let it be an inflexible rule to take up questions that lie near if not nearest, and there need be no fear but that the discussion of these will lead always onward and upward into regions sufficiently new and abundantly entertaining. Neglect of this rule is the one great mistake in almost all debating societies.

The boys in the villages formed their little debating societies, in which the first question discussed seems to have been, "Which is Preferable, City or Country Life?" One man, speaking of the compensations in coming from the East to the West, said:

I do not want to have my children depend upon others to amuse them. I want them to be so situated that they have to read and study in our long winter evenings. Their worst exposure is when they open themselves up to others to amuse them.

Mr. Hill was a good singer and could appreciate better music than the congregations in his early days supplied, and so he sometimes sought to extend the lyceum's season with a singing school, generally instructed by a traveling teacher. As I remember this conservatory, it had no accompanist and no instrument whatever, not even the traditional tuning fork, and if there was any musical instrument in the village, I do not remember it. It was Mr. Hill's habit in announcing a hymn to name also the tune in the religious services, and if no one else "struck up" he could be depended upon to do it.

When the boys' lyceums needed variety, a writing school, taught by a tramp teacher who continued with us only the stipulated number of evenings, was instituted. I often lamented that I did not attend this little university longer and to a better purpose, for I never graduated *cum laude*.

General exercises, as they were called, were introduced by these peripatetic instructors, which consisted largely in chanting doggerel, touching geography and topography, in which we were supposed to have some interest. Many of the lines that we rendered in unison, and even the swing of the so-called chant, I can today reproduce. These were the words of the overture, all voices in unison, singing the soprano part:

"The Western States are the granary of the universe."

The great benefit of the lyceum was that the whole conduct of it rested solidly on the men who blended in it and habitually attended it. It came right up out of the intellectual force, the convictions, the good neighborhood feeling and intelligence of the community. These debates developed leaders in the various departments of mental effort. These lyceums sent scores of debaters straight into the State legislature. It was like running a magnet over a dust heap, in that it revealed metal, and drew it out, and this was what people were looking for.

Many of the pioneers in Iowa came first into local prominence exactly as Henry Wilson¹⁵ did in New England, who before he was twenty-one, had never had but two dollars, and had never spent more than one dollar. At the end of eleven years' apprenticeship to a farmer he received a yoke of oxen and six sheep, which he sold immediately for eighty-four dollars. The turning point in his life was the lyceum, which he attended, following the lines of argument, but lacking courage to share in the debate. But one evening when the discussion was thrown open to the audience, he engaged in it to the delight of his friends. His pastor called upon him and expressed his gratification and the lyceum increased in popularity as a place to hear him. His pastor urged him to seek an education. The lyceum had awakened his dormant powers.

I never look upon the panorama of the past, where vivid, life-forms have lost little of their original distinctness, without thinking of the great aggregation of striking characters and scenes that would be produced if a symposium were possible on the early lyceums of Iowa.

THE REVIVAL.

The history of a State is more than a catalogue of those that filled its political offices and a record of their acts and terms of service. The history of a State is concerned as well with its institutions and with the forces that influence its people and determine their mental attitudes and sentiments. The annals of Iowa cannot be written and omit a matter that usually has been handed over to religious publications. But annals include occurrences, if they were actual, particularly if they directly affected persons living in the early days of the State. This will be proved, and except for the need of brevity, the evidence supplied would be voluminous, seeing that it exists and is accessible.

¹⁵Henry Wilson, statesman and vice-president with Grant, was the son of a farm laborer in New Hampshire. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a farmer until twenty-one. During these eleven years he received not more than twelve months' schooling, but read more than a thousand volumes. After becoming of age he earned enough money as a shoemaker to educate himself, and rapidly became prominent as an Abolitionist and politician.

It is not asserted that the state of things which was sometimes produced will ever be repeated. I use great pains not to indicate approval or disapproval of the measures that are considered. They are treated by me simply as history, and the man does not live who, knowing early Iowa, can say that these pages are not dealing with actual affairs, which can be hence treated as positive and vital history. No fear is felt in appealing to the early citizens of Iowa upon these matters of fact.

Still approaching the study on its biographical side, the fourth chapter in the development of Iowa shows that Rev. J. J. Hill (and the same was true of some of those early associated with him) attempted in his work to create a general atmosphere in which individuals would more readily respond to religious influences. The idea was held by him, and it had very practical bearing, that the individual mind is only partly individual; that healthy, private judgment often reflects public sentiment, and to a degree many have not realized, men are moved in the mass more than they think. There are times when men are so associated that they reflect their thoughts and feelings one upon another. The Christian emotions, the devouter sides of men, are very greatly helped by bringing together the forces that are in them. The force may be small in each, but it becomes large when it is joined to that of others.

As Burlington, the largest place in the State, was the chief gateway to Iowa for the Iowa Band in 1843, it was almost inevitable that the foremost preacher among them should be in the distribution of fields among themselves assigned by common consent to that political center. And so the brilliant Horace Hutchinson, whom they themselves called "trumpet-tongued," was designated for that early capital, and we find him, first thing, preparing to have an atmosphere in which to work as well as to have a message. To use his own words:

Evils such as arise naturally from the unsettled state of a new community, educated in different sections, and under different influences, exist. Hence, there is a sad want of union among Christ-

ians which sadly weakens our power to do good. There are some evils here which a revival alone can remove.

He grasped intuitively the psychological fact that in a church all the basic human emotions affect and enkindle an audience obviously more when each member of it feels that he is surrounded by other people who are experiencing the same emotions as his own. If instruments are all unified and brought up to concert pitch, a heightened influence can be exercised on men when taken *en masse*.

Dr. John C. Holbrook, of Dubuque, had a clear vision of the future of Iowa, and labored with incredible diligence to found a great church, which soon became the largest in the Congregational denomination in Iowa.¹⁰ In his "Recollections of a Nonagenarian" he affirms that he labored for a revival and that a majority of those who united with his church came in this way, and were the most steadfast of its members, and in summarizing he says:

We were favored with several important revivals. As the result there were one hundred conversions, including a body of young men who proved a very valuable acquisition to the church. One remarkable feature of this work was that it included in its subjects a large number of leading members of society here. Among these was the United States district judge and his wife, several prominent lawyers, physicians, merchants, and others. It is to revivals that not a few churches in that region owe their present strength as well as their very existence. In one such season in my own church, a man was converted who was not then a member of my congregation, and he afterwards paid five thousand dollars, and saved the house of worship from sale for debt.

Grinnell is a typical, clean and moral town. While from the beginning its spirit and its intelligence rank it as exemplary, its early history was marked by a revival. The first old wooden church had low eaves and seemed flat, but it had a very large floor area. Rev. Joshua M. Chamberlain, who had been pastor of the Plymouth Church at Des Moines for the whole period of the Civil war, and later was minister at Eddyville, became the treasurer and then the librarian of Grinnell College. He was a model citizen, rendering his greater serv-

¹⁰*Minutes*, General Association, 1850, pages 64-5.

ice without requital, the ideal of the students and graduates, one of whom, in an address in Grinnell at commencement said that he could not set before them ideally anything better than Mr. Chamberlain exemplified. As a revival there advanced, it was borne in on him that he should, to use the expression of the day, "draw the net" and he asked those cherishing a noble purpose that he named, to rise. The church then was not lighted by either electricity or gas. A multitude stood up, and though he was tall, yet many in the front seats on rising were equally tall, so that he could not see those in the back part of the house, and could not be seen by them. Desiring to address them further, he stepped up and stood on the first settee at the front of the church. No offence was given. He did not appear grotesque. The effectiveness of his words was heightened by the genius, naturalness, and the self-forgetful spirit of the man. The feeling toward him was that of kindness and entire respect.

Using to the utmost the revival spirit, atmosphere and method, Rev. J. J. Hill organized a new church on an average once every twelve months during his first five years in Iowa. On May 16, 1858, he officiated at the first service ever held by Plymouth Church, now a large and strong organization in St. Paul, Minnesota, in Concert Hall, on Third Street. In the Congregational Church in Toledo, Iowa, twenty-five years after the death of Rev. Hill, one of his sons, November 24, 1895, observed in the choir, Judge G. R. Struble, a member of a leading firm of lawyers in Tama County, who said to the visitor:

Your father labored in a revival here. By him I was led to make the beginnings of a Christian life and to join the church. Except for his faithful work here, I probably should not have been in that choir this morning.

Under date of April 22, 1911, he wrote from Toledo:

I remember the incidents to which you refer to which I was a party. I also remember your good father, for whom I had the highest esteem. You are at liberty to print my name in connection with the sentiment expressed by me, and to which you make reference. It is only a feeble expression of my appreciation of your father's work here many years ago. There are still a few members

of the church, who united with it as the result of your father's work here, during the special services in 1862. The Toledo church remembers with grateful appreciation his faithful and successful labor here and will never cease to hold him in grateful remembrance.

Salem, Mass.

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF A PREACHER PIONEER.

[Rev. James L. Hill, author of the preceding sketches, as custodian of the papers of his father, Rev. J. J. Hill, and of other members of the Iowa Band, possesses much matter of personal as well as general interest. The following intimate sketches describe the characteristics of these early pioneers, their adventures, the locality in which they made their first homes and the changes caused by the railroads and other new factors of civilization. They bring very sharply to our attention the conditions that prevailed at the time the forces he has detailed were at work and the remarkable contrast of that past and the present.—Editor.]

Times were primitive. The man who gave the first dollar to Grinnell college had at the time on his table bear meat and wild honey. There was no settled minister between him and the Pacific ocean. He was once lost in a snow storm, and after making a wind break of his wagon, spent the night there. The buffalo robes that kept him warm had been secured at an incredibly low price and from herds in his neighborhood. Daylight discovered his own house in full view. For three days his wife¹⁷ remained alone at home, sleeping in the unfinished second story of their newly built house. When she retired at night she drew the ladder up after her.

* * * * *

A number of her associates paid tribute to the high character of Mrs. Hill and the part she took in these early pioneer experiences. Dr. A. B. Robbins leaves the record that she was "brilliant." He also wrote:

On Friday, June 7, 1844, Brother J. J. Hill arrived in Dubuque. Last week I went up to see him, and was much pleased with the energy, activity and soul of his wife. I hired a buggy and drove him to Clayton county.

¹⁷Sarah E. Hyde was born in Bath, Maine, August 6, 1823, and died May 21, 1852. She was the daughter of Deacon Gershom Hyde. Her marriage ceremony was performed by Dr. Ray Palmer, author of the hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee." When she was received into the church, Dr. Palmer wrote another of his immortal hymns for the use of the choir.—Editor.

Dr. Salter states in his diary:

Brother Hill has made a good start, secured the affections and confidence of the community and has encouraging prospects, for all of which due credit must be given to his amiable, cheerful, happy and happy-making wife. A Congregational church was formed September 1st. Watson and Gay were elected deacons.

Mrs. Adams, wife of Dr. Ephraim Adams, has left us a plat showing the floor of Rev. Hill's house at a time Mrs. Hill was entertaining an unexpectedly large meeting of the Garnavillo Association. It shows that to the dining room were assigned Rev. A. Wright and wife; to the parlor, Rev. E. B. Turner and wife, and Rev. J. C. Holbrook and wife; to the bedroom, Father Windsor and wife, and Dr. E. Adams and wife and son Theodore. It indicates where beds were placed on the floor and clothes-horses with sheets stretched over them served for partitions. The Hill family, father, mother and two boys, and an elderly woman who acted as helper, retired in the unfinished attic. The house which is still standing on land now worth two hundred dollars an acre, then dominated a forty-acre field, for which Mr. Hill gave but one dollar and a quarter per acre.

* * * * *

The church where the Association held its meetings was 22 by 26 feet in size, and cost four hundred dollars. Of this Mr. Hill gave one-fourth. The settlement in which this church was built is in Clayton county, and was originally called Jacksonville. It was often confused with Jacksonville, Illinois, and a change of name was petitioned for. The space in the petition in which the name was to be written was left blank. In a discussion, Judge Murdock, who used to sing the song, "Kate of Garnavilla," suggested the name "Garnavillo." The name was so written in the petition. Both Robert Burns and Edward Lysaght wrote verses for the popular melody of "Roy's Wife." Burns was not quite as happy as usual in his "Canst thou leave me thus, my Katie?", which sounds rather harsh and sibilant compared with Lysaght's "Have you been

at Garnavilla?" which is very happy in the choice of musical words:

"Oh! she's pure as virgin snows
Ere they light on woodland hill; O
Sweet as dew-drop on wild rose
Is lovely Kate of Garnavilla!

"As a noble ship I've seen
Sailing o'er the swelling billow
So I've marked the graceful mien
Of lovely Kate of Garnavilla."

When Judge Murdock sang:

"And dove-like peace perch on her pillow,
Charming maid of Garnavilla!"

himself being a poet, and singing from memory, it was inevitable that he should pronounce the word Garnavillo to rhyme with the earlier words "pillow" and "billow," although the residence of lovely Kate was the historical Garnavilla, and hence "Garnavillo" instead of "Garnavilla" came to be written in the petition.

In March, 1845, Mr. Hill writes:

There has been no other preaching in Clayton county for the last three months. I have preached at the courthouse nearly every Sabbath. We expect to maintain two meetings upon the Sabbath through the winter.

* * * * *

The Association of Ministers was called the Garnavillo Association, taking its name from the Garnavillo church, the first in the county. After the church became one of the smallest in the Association the name was changed to Northeastern Association. The advent of the railroad into Iowa, with the new alignment of towns, makes it hard for the present generation to appreciate the importance and conspicuousness of certain early communities that have since been totally or partially eclipsed. The Congregational church, which is now discontinued, had fourteen members in Mr. Hill's day, when the

church at Davenport, organized five years earlier, had but eighteen.¹⁸ In 1848, the church in Garnavillo had the same number in the Sunday school as Davenport.¹⁹

* * * * *

Mr. Hill organized churches not only at Garnavillo, but also at Guttenberg, Yankee Settlement, Sodom and Gomorrah. Speaking of Elkader, Rev. T. O. Douglass writes:

The leaven of Congregationalism was introduced into this community and others of the region at an early day by Rev. J. J. Hill, one of the members of the Iowa Band.

Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, pastor of Center Church, New Haven, successor of Dr. Leonard Bacon and a long line of illustrious divines, was born in Garnavillo, and writes:

The eastern border of Clayton county is pretty thoroughly German. The Congregational churches founded by the Iowa Band have had the greatest influence upon this German population. The Protestant Germans were all Lutherans, who brought their system of parochial schools over with them. In many cases this would have produced a rather narrow and provincial type of citizenship and Christianity, except for the influence of these Congregational churches. I claim that I am in the "Apostolic succession" of the Iowa Band, and have always had the greatest interest in your father's history. My father often spoke to me of him when I was a boy.

Rev. Irving Maurer, brother of Oscar, pastor of a large church at Utica, New York, was born at Garnavillo. In twelve years twenty-five young people from Garnavillo have been swept into the academies and colleges.

* * * * *

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New York, a successor of Henry Ward Beecher, was born at Magnolia, Iowa, a place that illustrates again the new alignment of towns with the advent of the railway. He was for a time a student at Grinnell. He writes:

I think my father has entertained almost every member of the Iowa Band, and in my childhood the Sundays when Dr. Adams, Robbins, Todd, Turner, Prof. Parker and President Magoun came

¹⁸*Minutes*, 1845, page 28.

¹⁹*Minutes*, 1845, page 51.

were the great Sundays. The names of the men in the Iowa Band, their sermons at the Iowa State Association, and the events in connection with the college at Grinnell and the academy at Denmark and Tabor are interwoven with my earliest associations. There is a window in Plymouth Church on the Overflow of Puritanism and the movement to take the new land for the higher education. My father and mother were the first members of the Congregational church in Anamosa, and the charter members of another Congregational church in some village near by, which they helped to organize about 1852. In 1855, under the influence of Rev. John Todd of Tabor, they moved to Magnolia. At that time Magnolia had as many people as Council Bluffs. Mr. Todd's idea was that the church in Magnolia could build an academy that could feed the Tabor college as the academy at Denmark was to prepare students for the college at Grinnell. But when the war came on, these plans were disturbed, and when in 1866, the Northwestern Railroad left Magnolia at one side, the three towns, Woodbine, Logan and Missouri Valley, killed Magnolia, and ruined all the plans for the academy. My three sisters were all educated at Grinnell and my one brother at Tabor and Iowa State University. The era of the Iowa Band was the heroic era in the history of Iowa.

* * * * *

Rev. John C. Holbrook who settled in Dubuque in 1842, in a letter to the Home Missionary Society at New York, touching the need of a missionary for Clayton County, says:

It is a delightful section of the Territory, and affords a fine opportunity for settlers to make farms in a healthful climate on rich soil and will eventually be a very populous county.

While we plume ourselves on the facts stated by Dr. Holbrook, still there is a reverse truth that has never received its deserved attention. The general excellencies of Iowa made the early religious work there doubly difficult. There were no barren and forbidding wastes nor sterile localities compelling men to congregate in fertile, luxuriant valleys, and there were no common dangers that constrained them to assemble and unite for mutual protection in compact communities. But the country was so uniformly fruitful with soil so slightly varied in surface and productiveness that the pioneers made homes on their own separate farms and did not concentrate. Privileges were about evenly spread from river to river.

The writer was born in Clayton County and his pride has been inflamed by the fact, among many other reasons, that it was the first spot in Iowa ever seen by a white man. That particular locality is situated about three miles south of McGregor and is a part of the high bluffs opposite the Wisconsin river. Down this in 1673, Father Marquette and Louis Joliet were sailing on a voyage of exploration. The river at the base of the bluffs is about a mile wide. The summit of the peak is about three hundred feet high. The colors of the various layers of sandstone are as perfectly blended as if by some inspired artist. On the one hand is the view and on the other the approach. It was curiously brought about that the initial scene should be of the "pictured rocks," thought by many travelers to be one of the most engaging spectacles in the whole course of the Father of Waters. On the summit, one finds himself in the center of a vast panorama stretching to the horizon's outmost rim. The grandeur of the scene meandered by the King of Rivers silences all comment. It is a beautiful call to read from the book of nature lying open before one and from its suggestive pages to receive inspiration.

Colesburg, May 13, 1853.

Mr. Editor.—At your request I cheerfully furnish a brief account of the meeting of the Dubuque Congregational Association, recently held in Garnavillo. This Association is composed of the ministers and churches of this denomination that are north of Maquoketa River, in this state. Its object is not to legislate for the churches, but the promotion of mutual improvement, and to devise ways and means for promoting the general welfare of the cause. Owing to the bad state of the roads the attendance was much smaller than usual, but it was an occasion of interest. There were literary, exegetical, and hermeneutical exercises, and many instructing reports from the churches which afforded gratifying evidence of progress.—E. B. Turner, *Clayton County Herald*, June 17, 1853.

DOWN WITH THE TRAITORS

Fellow Citizens:—Sixty desperadoes passed through Mason City this morning, insulting the public by shouting for Jeff Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and "No Union for the death of Old Abe." They defied the town and dared the people to take it up. Let them not go unpunished. Meet at Mason City this evening, with each household and such arms as you have. They stay. Every man Hunt's to-night with their rifle and team.

Facsimile of broadside received by the Historical Department from Scotland, which illustrates the tenseness of feeling, in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa during the Civil war.

ANNALS OF IOWA.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

CIVIL HISTORY MATERIALS OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Newspapers of the Civil war period devoted comparatively small space to home events. Matter printed voluminously nowadays which is of value for study of biography and local history would then have been omitted unless associated with the larger subjects. Papers printed for home reading told the soldier at the front more about war than peace. He read the tragic just as and where he witnessed it. He read of the dramatic at Washington and of the ominous in Europe, but he read very little of the heart throb or hearth side story of affairs at home. If he knew or learned anything, for instance, of the tenseness of feeling of his brother at home, who experienced and therefore did not need to read it, it was imparted by letters or was revealed directly to him on his return.

What was true then as to one far from home is true as to those who shall be distant from the Rebellion in point of time. The searcher of published sources will have to turn to other repositories for light on many an important local subject, or grope blindly. Topics treated conspicuously both before and after the war almost disappeared during the war.

The Historical Department therefore looks upon Civil war letters and their enclosures with an interest additional to that for the light they shed on the war itself. All letters, pamphlets and documents of the period whether derived from those in the ranks or remote from the front have special

value. It is known that in these repositories is much information that exists nowhere else and yet that is necessary.

It is from the war generation alone that the future can expect the aids with which to learn the full truth of struggle and effort which at home kept balance with achievement at the front. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," but so far as the Civil war period in Iowa may be in mind the available accounts do not support the statement, although memory and personal and confidential memoranda tend to do so.

We regretfully observe the rapidity with which materials of the character mentioned are being scattered and destroyed, after they are laid aside forever by the hands which first received and afterwards preserved them, and we are daily reminded that all there is of written and printed matter of this kind that can ever be gathered and authenticated must be almost immediately discovered and acquired or be lost forever.

Accident and ingenuity combined resulted in our recovery during the past year of large repositories of letters and documents which will be found indispensable in the future writing of three of the Iowa regiments. One came from an Iowa cellar, one from an Oklahoma attic and one from a Colorado ranch. In each instance there are, in addition to facts accessible in published reports, masses of statements and accounts concerning not only commissioned officers but non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who became factors in important movements in later civil life. And usually in such repositories are found the facts from home in which publications are wanting.

It is a pleasure to record in this connection an item of value throwing light on an Iowa local affair. It came by sheer accident from across the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the illustration we present herewith, nothing more need be given than the letters following:

The Grange, Bearsden, Glasgow, 5th August, 1911.

Dear Sir: When visiting the United States in June and July of this year I was talking over old times with a gentleman who knew Iowa in the early sixties. I was telling him of an old paper

I had kept beside me ever since 1865. He said to me: "You should send it on to the Librarian of the State Library at Des Moines. I think he would value it as a souvenir of the old times."

The sixty desperadoes referred to were the drivers or cowboys or bullwhackers as they were then called of an ox train owned by Jas. Henry. (One of the wagon bosses being Marcellus Pugsley then and now, I believe, living at Woodbine, Iowa.) I joined the outfit when it reached Woodbine (after the episode referred to in the poster) in May, 1865. We had one hundred and six wagons in the outfit. We crossed the Missouri at Plattsmouth and were divided into two parties of about fifty wagons each, proceeding to Denver with corn for the U. S. troops who were fighting the Indians somewhere about Powder River. The Indians (Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes) had cleaned out every ranch and fort on the Platte in the fall of 1864. Coming back we carried wood from the mountains to Julesburg to build some of the places burnt by the Indians the previous fall while returning to Omaha. I enclose poster referred to and shall be pleased should it interest you to have it.

Yours truly,

D. M. SCOTT.

Hon. Johnson Brigham, The Librarian,

The State Library, Des Moines, Ia., U. S. A.

* * * * *

The Grange, Bearsden, Glasgow, 6th September, 1911.

Dear Mr. Harlan: I am much gratified at the interest you have taken in the "Broadside" I forwarded to the State Librarian and which he was good enough to hand over to you.

Regarding the Mason City incident, the "bullwhackers," as they were then termed, were arrested one by one as they were "strung" out on their way to camp, and an armed guard put over the men as they were arrested, or I dare say there might have been trouble had they been attacked in a body. A number of the men were tried and acquitted. The trial was held before a committee of the citizens. I dare say it might have been done for a bit of bravado without at all meaning to be serious, but in these times it was very bad form. All this I learned from the men who were in the outfit at that time. I only joined it after it reached Woodbine where I had been staying on holiday with my aunt, Mrs. Kinnis.

At Woodbine "the train," as we called it, consisted of one hundred and twenty Schaffler Chicago wagons all new and loaded up with Indian corn for the U. S. Cavalry who were fighting the Indians at that time. We delivered the corn at Denver. The train at Woodbine was divided into two portions. My cousin and I traveled with the second part, as one hundred and twenty wagons with their

teams was too big an affair to handle in one corral. So some fifty wagons started off in June, I think, and the remainder left Woodbine about the 1st of July, I think. Anyhow we crossed the Missouri River at Plattsmouth on the 4th of July, 1865, as I well remember the celebration going on that day as we were crossing.

We made a start from Plattsmouth with only forty-eight wagons in our section leaving a number behind for some reason unknown to me.

At Fort Kearney, as we were a party of about fifty, one wagon-master got a commission or permission to go on through the Indian country, as part of Colorado was called at that time. All being well armed it was considered safe, but smaller groups were kept at Fort Kearney until there were enough together to traverse the country with safety. After having delivered our corn at Denver and taken on a quantity of sawn lumber from some point not far off, which we delivered at Julesburg, we returned again by the Platte river to Omaha in October and learned when we got there that some twenty-three miles of the Union Pacific track was laid.

I came right on to Scotland, after spending a few days with my aunt at Woodbine, my cousin Daniel M. Kinnis who is still resident in Woodbine, and I walking from Council Bluffs rather than wait for the stage coach to Woodbine after leaving camp.

Yours sincerely,

D. M. SCOTT.

Edgar R. Harlan, Curator, State Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa.

NOTES.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who died in Washington, D. C., September 17th, was from 1877 to 1882 a resident of Burlington Iowa.

We have published a volume entitled, *Rafinesque, a Sketch of his Life with a Bibliography*, by T. J. Fitzpatrick, M.S., which we review elsewhere. C. S. Rafinesque distinguished himself in many lines of intellectual activity. His investigations and writings on natural history topics of the Mississippi Valley as early as 1820, give him interest to us. The widely-scattered information concerning him and especially his publications, gives Prof. Fitzpatrick's work great value.

The late Hon. Eugene F. Ware, "Ironquill," of Kansas, spent his young manhood in Iowa. He attended school at Burlington, enlisted in Company E, First Iowa Infantry, Company L, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered out as captain of Company F, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. He was a distinguished lawyer and writer and was United States pension commissioner from May 10, 1902, to January 1, 1905.

The Wachsmuth and Springer collection of crinoidae at Burlington, has been sent to the Smithsonian Institution. This, with the writings of Charles Wachsmuth and Hon. Frank Springer, form the most important aggregation of material on the subject known to science. The specimens were mostly collected in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, and no Iowa institution was regarded as equipped for its appropriate care by Mr. Springer, who was the sole owner after the death of Mr. Wachsmuth.

We have received from Mr. W. D. Christy of Des Moines, the hand-made silk flag presented by the ladies of Des Moines to Company D, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After the war it was the custom to place a star and a fragment of the flag, already riddled by bullets and torn by four years' use, in the casket of each member of the Company who died. The dilapidated folds and depleted field appealed to the survivors so that they abandoned the custom, and deposited this most precious memento in the Historical Department for permanent preservation.

In July a committee of the Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution and the Curator of the State Historical Department at Des Moines made a trip by automobile from Council Bluffs to Keokuk for the purpose of learning to what extent the marks of the old Mormon Trail are visible. The party were guests of Mrs. H. R. Howell of Des Moines, Regent-elect of the Iowa Society. The excursion was of very great interest and will be made the subject of official report by the D. A. R. committee and of a special article in the ANNALS by the Curator.

MUSEUM.

There have been recently mounted and placed on exhibition a number of valuable additions to our museum of natural history of Iowa. They include the following: Six groups of mammals, with their habitats, containing twenty-six specimens: northern fox squirrel; cotton-tail rabbit; striped gopher; chipmunk; meadow vole; prairie mole. Also twelve groups of birds with their nests and eggs in natural environment, containing thirty-eight specimens: yellow-billed cuckoo; kingbird; chickadee; mallard; rose-breasted grosbeak; Baltimore oriole; western meadow-lark; red-winged blackbird; yellow-headed blackbird; yellow warbler; western house wren; Wilson snipe.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers have been received by gift as follows: From Mr. W. H. Woolston, Des Moines, a rare volume of the Boston Weekly Messenger, June 8, 1820-May 31, 1821, edited by Nathan Hale, nephew of the patriot. The volume is indexed and contains many timely articles on Indian affairs; an account of a State convention at St. Louis, Mo., which voted to form a constitution and State government; a description of the country about Council Bluffs with mention of herds of buffalo and a letter from a member of the U. S. troops at Council Bluffs, giving an account of conditions there.

Also there was received by gift from the children of the late Mark Miller of Des Moines, a pioneer agricultural editor, odd numbers of his different publications, including the Racine-Wisconsin and Iowa Farmer, 1849, 1852-55; the Dubuque Northwestern Farmer, 1860; Des Moines and Leavenworth-Western Pomologist. A complete first volume of the Des Moines-Iowa Homestead is a valuable addition to our already good collection of early agricultural papers. Harper's Weekly for 1877 fills a blank in our set. A volume of the DeWitt Standard, December 1, 1858-November 23, 1859, has also been received.

LIBRARY.

The Historical Department has a large collection of books on the Civil war. Besides the Roster of Iowa Soldiers and histories of Iowa regiments, we have forty-six volumes of Michigan regimental histories; Records of Men and Regiments of New Jersey in the Civil War; Muster Roll of New York State Volunteers; North Carolina Regiments; Roster of Ohio Soldiers, and History of Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the months of July, August and September, books of this character were added as follows: History of the First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers from 1861-1865, by Camille Bequet; McDowell and Tyler in the Battle of Bull Run, by William Locke; Account of the Escape of Six Federal Soldiers from the Prison at Danville, Va., by W. H. Newlin; Battle of Shiloh, by Joseph W. Rich; Fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, by Alfred S. Roe; Second Iowa Veteran Cavalry Association; Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Annual Reunions.

Other books of interest added are: Cram's Universal Atlas of the World, New Century Edition; National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Lineage books, v. 27, 28, 29, 30, 32; Sons of the American Revolution, Yearbook for 1910; Personal Recollections of Lincoln, by General Grenville M. Dodge.

RESIGNATION OF MR. VAN HYNING.

Mr. Thompson Van Hyning, who was appointed as taxidermist in 1902, continued as museum assistant after the position was altered in title to assistant curator, and from that time has been in the constant service of the State as an employe in the State Historical Department, tendered his resignation to the Curator on September 24th, to be effective October 1st. The resignation was accepted and the appointment of Joseph Steppan, an expert taxidermist and museum worker has been made. Mr. Steppan is an Austrian by birth, was in 1870 in the employ of the Crown Prince of Austria in African explorations and in museum collecting. Later he was in similar service with the Royal Museum at Rotterdam. Since his removal to America he has been engaged in commercial enterprise, but in the past has mounted much work for Chicago museums and assisted Col. Ackley for a time before his removal from Chicago.

Rafinesque, A Sketch of His Life with Bibliography. By T. J. Fitzpatrick. M. S., il. pp. 241, Des Moines, Historical Department of Iowa, 1911.

The Historical Department of Iowa has rendered a most valuable service to science by procuring the preparation and publication of a sketch of the life of the naturalist, Rafinesque, accompanied by a voluminous bibliography of his many publications. In the volume entitled "Rafinesque, A Sketch of his Life with Bibliography," by Professor T. J. Fitzpatrick, we have placed before us a most readable account of the life of this gifted and eccentric man, who was so tireless a student and observer of nature. To this part of the book fifty pages are given, every page of which is full of interest. Born of French and German ancestry in a suburb of Constantinople in 1783, he lived mostly in France until 1802, when he came to America, remaining several years. Returning to southern Europe for a period, he finally came again to America where he remained until his death in 1840.

The story of his life is told with absorbing interest, and no one can run over these pages without feeling grateful to the writer who has made the eccentric hero of the story live again for us, and we may hope that many who read it will be inclined to think less harshly of his work, done, as it was, in a period when science was little recognized in this country.

The bibliography will be a revelation to many scientific men who have known about Rafinesque only in a general way. All told the list includes 941 titles. The author says in his introduction that "the writings of Rafinesque are varied and widely scattered" and refers to the difficulty he experienced in collecting the material upon which his list is based. The list consists of titles, dates, places of publication, and notes, the latter often very interesting as including historical facts not to be found elsewhere. Here and there one finds a photographic reproduction of a title page, often very quaint and old-fashioned.

After the regular bibliography a few pages are given to a list of 134 articles that refer to Rafinesque, some rather fully, and others only incidentally. The book closes with a short chapter on the portraits of Rafinesque.

One cannot turn from a reading of this book of Professor Fitzpatrick's without feeling that in Rafinesque American science had a man of far more than ordinary ability, and that while eccentric and erratic he has still to be reckoned with as one who studied nature and found out many of her secrets, in the early days when naturalists were few and far between. And science owes much to the author and the Historical Department of Iowa for bringing together all this information and issuing it in this very attractive volume.

CHARLES E. BESSEY.

The University of Nebraska.

NOTABLE DEATHS.

PETER ANTHONY DEY was born at Romulus, Seneca county, New York, January 27, 1825; he died at Iowa City, Iowa, July 12, 1911. His father, Dr. Philip Dey, was a son of Theunis Dey, Colonel of a New Jersey regiment in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Dey attended Seneca Falls Academy until 1840, when he entered Geneva (now Hobart) college at Geneva, New York, graduating in 1844. He studied law in the office of D. C. Bloomer until 1846. In 1853 he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, where he made his home the remainder of his life. Mr. Dey began his activities as an engineer and constructor of transportation systems at the age of twenty-one. His first employment was in surveying parts of the Erie railroad. In 1849 he constructed a portion of the Cayuga and Seneca canal, and assisted in the laying out and in the construction of the route of the Michigan Southern railway. He had charge of a division of the construction of the Chicago and Rock Island road in Illinois. Mr. Dey surveyed the route for and constructed a part of the work on the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, now the main line of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railroad from Iowa City to Council Bluffs. In 1862 he explored for Thomas C. Durant, the country west of the Missouri river, with a view to locating a railroad, and from this investigation came the location of the first railroad across the continent. He was made chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad company and continued in that capacity during the period of locating the eastern terminal of the track. When General Grenville M. Dodge became chief engineer in 1865, Mr. Dey retired from railroad interests and entered the banking business at Iowa City. Mr. Dey was made a capitol commissioner by Chapter 35, Acts of the 14th General Assembly, approved April 10, 1872, amending Chapter 110, Acts of the 13th General Assembly, approved April 13, 1870, which first provided for a Board of Commissioners for the erection of the new capitol. With Mr. Dey were named, in addition to the Governor of the State, John G. Foote, Maturin L. Fisher, and R. S. Finkbine. Mr. Dey, in his account of R. S. Finkbine, in the *ANNALS OF IOWA*, third series, v. 5, no. 3, wrote of the services of this commission. He very characteristically extolled the others and kept silence as to himself. He gives as among the last expressions of Mr. Foote, the following: "I shall die happy in the thought that the building of the Capitol was an honest and wise expenditure of public money and that ours was a trust faithfully carried out." After paying tribute to each of his fellow commissioners' qualities and individual success and omitting mention of his own, he suggests, "* * * there is no association of my entire life that I look back to with more satisfaction." But those of whom he spoke, and all men of that generation, attributed to Mr. Dey the fullest measure of credit for the erection, without a flaw or fault in the discharge of duty of the Board, of the largest structure under the largest expenditure up to that time contemplated in the West. What Mr. Dey said of Mr. Finkbine is true

of himself: " * * * his name is thoroughly associated in the popular mind with the building of the capitol. For the present generation it is his memorial." In 1879 Mr. Dey was appointed railroad commissioner by Governor Gear, and successively reappointed by Governors Sherman and Larrabee. The office became elective in 1889. The members elected were Mr. Dey, Spencer Smith of Pottawattamie county, and Frank T. Campbell of Jasper county. Upon drawing lots, the two year term fell to Mr. Dey. At its end, in 1892, he was re-elected, although he was a Democrat, and the Republican presidential candidate carried the State by 50,000. Mr. Dey was an invaluable member of the Iowa State Historical Society at Iowa City and for twelve years served as its president.

FATHER WINFRED SCHMIDT was born in Siedlinghausen, Westphalia, Germany, March 31, 1851; he died in Des Moines, July 16, 1911. Educated in parochial schools and Paderborn university, from which he graduated in 1871, he emigrated to America in the same year and engaged for six years as a teacher in St. Vincent's college, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was then called to the chair of theology and philosophy in the Benedictine college at Atchison, Kansas. In 1883 he became rector of St. Mary's church in Des Moines, which had then been but recently transferred from the bishop's charge to that of the Benedictine fathers. His work in the congregation was most faithful and effective the remainder of his life. As a scientist Father Schmidt was widely known. His collection of botanical and entomological specimens and literature was very extensive and valuable. Some years ago he presented this collection to St. Benedict college. His body was interred in the abbey of the Benedictine fathers at Atchison.

CHARLES F. SAYLOR was born in Polk county, Iowa, on September 8, 1857; he died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 20, 1911. The parents of Mr. Saylor, who survive him, were among the earliest settlers of Polk county, their homestead being on Saylor prairie above Des Moines. He was educated in the public schools of the city of Des Moines and was a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. He was a teacher in the Polk county and Des Moines public schools for a number of years and was elected county superintendent of public schools for Polk county, serving six years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural college at Ames for a number of years. During this time Hon. James Wilson, now Secretary of Agriculture, was a member of the faculty. Immediately after President McKinley called Professor Wilson to be head of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Saylor was made a special agent of the Department. He was assigned the duty of special investigation and report upon the sugar industry, and for more than ten years assiduously devoted his time and talent to the consideration of this great subject. His travels and investigations embraced every State in the Union in which the culture or manufacture of beet sugar or cane sugar is a factor. He visited the Sandwich Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba, where sugar production and commerce are a factor in the American trade. He collected exhaustive information from all States and colonies of other govern-

ments where sugar producing is a matter of any importance. His reports are the basis of text study in many agricultural courses. They are the foundation of much of the debate in Congress and of the popular literature of the present day on the sugar industry.

HORACE W. GLEASON was born in Warren, New Hampshire, May 2, 1846; he died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, April 20, 1911. He was the son of a Methodist minister, of Revolutionary stock. He had special educational advantages in his youth. A collegiate career at Dartmouth was interrupted by his enlistment as a private soldier in Company G, Twelfth New Hampshire United States Volunteers. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the last engagement at Fair Oaks and in the Appomattox campaign. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, the engagements of Cold Harbour, Antietam and in the siege of Richmond. He was mustered out in 1865 with a commission of First Lieutenant of his company.

Upon his return to his home in the fall of 1865, he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, where he taught school and studied law. He came to Iowa in 1867, and at various places taught school and studied law, until in 1872 he established himself at Oskaloosa. He removed to Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1887, where he practiced law until 1896, then removed to Chicago for a residence of five years, after which he returned to Oskaloosa, remaining there until his death. While a resident of Chicago he was a director of the Hamilton Club, and during his last residence in Oskaloosa was city solicitor and later United States commissioner for southern Iowa. He was a representative from Mahaska county, in the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa, being assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands, and to membership on the Committees of Judiciary, Banks and Banking, and Insurance.

ANDREW JACKSON BAKER was born in Ohio county, now Marshall county, near Moundsville, West Virginia, June 6, 1832; he died at Centerville, Iowa, April 24, 1911. He was a son of George and Margaret Reager Baker, who removed to Hamilton, Ohio, thence to Burlington, Iowa, in 1848. Mr. Baker taught school near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and attended Howe's Academy, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856, locating in practice at Winterset, Iowa. Gen. Baker organized a company of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry in 1861 and served as First Lieutenant until 1863. Following his honorable discharge he settled in Lancaster, Missouri, where he took up the practice of law. He had been a Democrat prior to the Civil war, but became a Republican upon or soon after the formation of that party, and after the war was elected a representative from Schuyler county to the Missouri Legislature. His election was at the hands of the Liberal Republicans, so called because they favored the restoration to the Confederates of the franchise, and to this end Mr. Baker introduced a bill in the General Assembly. In 1869 he was elected Attorney General of Missouri, which office he filled for two years. In 1875 General Baker removed to Centerville, Iowa, forming with Gen.

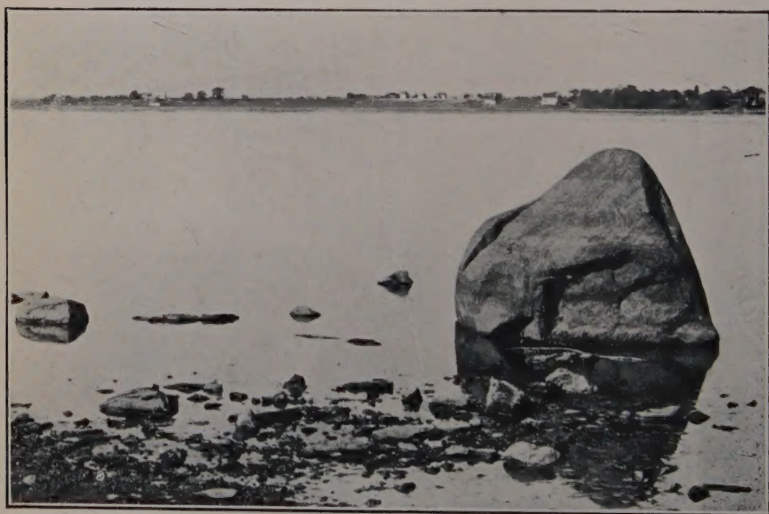
F. M. Drake, afterwards Governor of Iowa, the firm of Baker and Drake. He was elected Attorney General of Iowa, serving from 1885 to 1889. He was the author of the injunction and abatement laws in Iowa, intoxicating liquor jurisprudence and of a work entitled "Baker's Annotated Constitution of the United States." While in the office of Attorney General he formed a partnership styled Baker, Bishop and Haskins, in Des Moines, of which the late Judge Charles A. Bishop of the Supreme Court and the late Alvin A. Haskins were the other members.

ROBERT GIVIN was born in county Antrim, Ireland, November 28, 1833; he died at Dallas, Texas, September 2, 1911. He emigrated to America in 1849, locating at Keokuk, Iowa. He entered the railroad service and as a conductor was in charge of a passenger train on the Des Moines Valley railway as the track was being first built through to Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Pella and Des Moines, to which point it was completed and opened in August, 1866. Mr. Givin was more than an operating employe in the railroad success of the pioneer time, and in the discharge of his duty often rendered important service that in later organizations fell to the duty of officials of exalted rank. He was for a time engaged in business in Des Moines, but for many years had been in the service of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway, as claim agent. He died at his desk.

PHILIP SCHALLER was born in Worth, Alsace, France, January 6, 1838; he died in Earlville, Iowa, July 21, 1911, while absent from his home in Sac City. He emigrated to America at the age of sixteen and came to Iowa within a few months of his landing. He settled in Clayton county and from there enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out August 8, 1865. The qualities that distinguished him in the ranks made him a successful civilian. There was probably not a single attribute lacking to make of him an ideal soldier. After the close of the war, Mr. Schaller retained his interest in the soldier life and was one of the strong influences in the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic in Iowa. He regularly attended the reunions of his regiment and meetings of W. T. Sherman Post, Number 284, of which he was a member of unusual activity and helpfulness. He served as Department Commander of the Iowa G. A. R. Mr. Schaller was also distinguished otherwise than as a soldier. He reached America as a poor boy with rudimentary education and plain rearing, but with the fundamentals of character so imbedded in him as to support a solid, well rounded citizen of the finest type. He acquired wealth through the prudent seizure of opportunity which he so sagely recognized. Without thought of speculation he held property whose intrinsic value grew with improved conditions. He was entrusted by his fellow citizens with many honors which he wore modestly and discharged faithfully. Among these was membership for several years on the Sac county board of supervisors. He was twice mayor of Sac City, was county treasurer four terms and served in the House of Representatives of the Twenty-first General Assembly. He was an alternate at large, and, by the absence of his principal, served as a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was an official in many fraternal and financial institutions and a trustee of the local Presbyterian church and of Buena Vista college.



Site of Tesson improvement 1796; building remains are to the left
center foreground.



Mechanic's Rock, 1912—Nauvoo in the distance.
Boats took the open channel when water covered this rock.